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14 February 1980

South and East Asia Report

No. 870



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INDONESIA

MINISTER JUSUF DISCUSSES YOUTH RESERVE, MILITARY UPGRADING, RANK

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 19 Nov 79 p 1

[Article: "300,000 Youths Will Be Given Military Training"]

[Excerpts] Next year, 300,000 young people will be given military training so that they can become a national reserve force for responding to threats to security that arise in our homeland, General M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security and concurrently ABRI commander, said today in Banjarmasin.

"Indonesia now is really implementing an all people's security and defense system," he said. As part of a continuing effort to strengthen 60 raider combat battalions in Indonesia, the general said, all staff officers, both those in Kodam [military district commands] and in the brigades, will be retrained.

"The administrative system that places obstacles in the way of creating combat units will also be reorganized by the Department of Defense and Security," he added.

The Menhankam also said that the rank structure will be simplified. No longer will 160 colonels be promoted to the rank of brigadier general each year; rather, only six colonels will be promoted each year.

Later, at Armed Forces Headquarters, Jusuf said there will only be one four-star general--the commander of the armed forces. Other officers, such as ABRI deputy commanders and chiefs of staff of all forces, will be three-star generals.

General Jusuf added: "A feeling of pride in one's country must be implanted in the troops so that they will defend their country and people. Pride in being known as a member of the Indonesian Armed Forces and as a member of our nation must be implanted in the troops so that they give their full attention to defending this nation."

Therefore, the minister said, he had refused weaponry for the Indonesian Armed Forces that had been offered gratuitously by a certain nation. He felt this offer would diminish ABRI's feeling of pride and identity.

"I do not want ABRI to be equipped with weapons which have been purchased on credit or offered gratis by a foreign country. Weapons now being used by our troops were purchased with money earned through the people's sweat and tears," he explained.

According to the minister, the Department of Defense and Security also plans to train ABRI cooks and drivers. These cooks are being taught about nutrition and food quality so that they can shop wisely and improve the quality of food served to the troops.

Drivers are trained so that they are not only capable of driving motor vehicles but also of making repairs so that repair costs will be reduced.

Concerning overall training to strengthen ABRI, General Jusuf said such training will be completed by March 1980. Thirty-seven of the 60 battalions now undergoing training will have completed their training by the end of 1979.

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JOINT PMI, ICRC OPERATION MOUNTED FOR EAST TIMOR RELIEF

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Nov 79 p 5

[Article: "Joint PMI-ICRC Operation in East Timor Goes Well"]

[Text] The joint Indonesian Red Cross [PMI] and International Red Cross [ICRC] operation to save some 60,000 inhabitants of eight villages in East Timor is going well. At a press meeting on Monday afternoon [17 November] both Suhanda, PMI secretary general, and David Delapraz, chief of the ICRC representation to ASEAN, said the project is being carried out according to plan.

This is a humanitarian operation, offering first aid to the East Timorese who have recently come out of their hiding places in the mountains. Their physical condition is deplorable. Preliminary research done in April and May has shown that the physical state of the people of these eight villages is the most deplorable. According to plan, this operation will last 8 months and will cost about 5 billion rupiah. It has been underway for a month.

No Irregularities Noted

David Delapraz, who recently toured East Timor, believes that everything has been carried out in line with the plan, and there is no evidence of any irregularities. He noted that cooperation is good at all levels. He cited the example of the first food shipment which took 2 weeks to clear the port, but the second shipment was cleared within 3 days.

The two project chairmen, Brig Gen Dr M. Saronto Martoyudo and Cedric Neukomm, also believe the joint operation is going well, although they admitted that a number of problems have been encountered.

"We are responsible to the governments of the countries that offered funds to the ICRC. Therefore, anyone, including newsmen, may observe and examine anything whatsoever, from godowns to the distribution of food," Delapraz said. For this reason, also, we administer the project as is customary in the ICRC.

The biggest problems encountered are logistics and infrastructure. Of these eight villages (Fatudesi, Hatolia, Laklubar, Dilor, Natarbora, Uatulare, Iliomar, and Luro), only the first two can be reached via road. Three helicopters and a small plane are used to get to the other six.

Another problem is the continuing flow of people who come down from the mountains to the villages. Delapraz said, for example, that one of the villages had a population of 2,000 in July, but by October the population had risen to 9,000.

Temporary Relief

This joint operation is a temporary one and is aimed at giving first aid to those in a critical condition. When it ends, it is expected that those who have been given assistance will be past the critical stage and can be assisted further through the usual services offered by government agencies.

Four teams, employing about 50 Indonesian workers (including four doctors) and three ICRC workers have been formed. About 30 local volunteers have also been trained.

Daily, each person receiving aid gets 200 grams of rice or corn, 100 grams of dried green peas, 25 grams of powdered milk, 20 grams of cooking oil, 10 grams of sugar, 10 grams of salt, and those who need additional nutrients get 40 grams of protein biscuits. The people also receive medical treatment.

Delapraz explained that this amount of food does not meet the caloric requirement set by the World Health Organization, for instance. However, the assistance is kept low to insure that the permanent population maintains the initiative to find additional food by supplementing this aid with vegetable, corn, or paddy crops for which they also receive seeds.

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MINISTER DISCUSSES NEED FOR SOCIAL REFORM

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 19 Nov 79 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Poverty Requires Unified and Focused Handling"]

[Excerpts] Minister of Social Affairs Sapardjo affirmed that poverty is one of the nation's most basic problems. It must be dealt with continually in stages and in an all encompassing, focused, unified, and well-planned way.

Quoting the speech which President Suharto delivered in Parliament on 16 August 1977, Sapardjo said that three out of every 10 Indonesians still live below the poverty level. According to a 1975 socio-economic survey conducted jointly by the Department of Social Affairs and the Central Bureau of Statistics, 38.69 percent of Indonesian families were categorized as poor and 24.22 percent were categorized as very poor.

Included in the very poor category are neglected persons of advanced age or the infirm, handicapped persons, neglected children up to 14 years of age, school-age children who are not in school, beggars and other neglected persons, delinquents, narcotic addicts, ex-convicts, the chronically ill as well as school dropouts.

Poverty is one of the basic social welfare concerns of Repelita III [third 5-year development plan]. Other matters of concern during this period are care for victims of natural and other disasters, underdevelopment, regional and public concerns as well as discrimination and social attitudes which do not support reform or development.

According to available data, on the average, 3,000 natural disasters occur each year. They claim an average of 1,000 lives and about 200,000 homes are destroyed. Besides natural disasters, political disturbances disrupt security and order and result in physical combat between social forces.

Sapardjo said social attitudes and discrimination are cultural phenomena of a traditional society that make it difficult for individuals to accept reforms introduced to achieve development.

Well-planned initiatives are needed, he said, for social reform aimed at creating and strengthening social awareness and responsibility that will be reflected in positive social attitudes and conduct.

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PERTAMINA INTERVENES IN HUFFCO COURT CASE

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 19 Nov 79 p 9

[Article: "Pertamina Protects Huffco From Court Sentence"]

[Excerpts] Pertamina has protected a foreign oil contractor operating in Indonesia from legal action taken against it because of a civil violation committed in Indonesia, a MERDEKA newsman reported on 19 November. Piet Harjono, Pertamina executive director, wrote a letter to the Supreme Court on 10 September 1979, requesting that the sentence handed down against Huffco, requiring the seizure of its funds, be put off because it could effect the foreign capital investment climate in Indonesia.

Huffco, according to the court's records, is a U.S. company in partnership with Pertamina as a "production sharing" contractor. Huffco was sued by a national private company, PT Asa Engineering Pertama, because Huffco allegedly had defaulted on its contract with PT Asa. The plaintiff thereby lost millions of U.S. dollars.

Huffco, the major contractor, subcontracted the construction of housing in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, to PT Asa. This contract was signed by both parties on 30 July 1974.

The Central Jakarta District Court, which tried the case on 16 June 1977, handed down a verdict that was upheld in two appeals to the Superior Court in Jakarta, first on 24 November 1978 and second on 6 August 1979.

The verdict of the Jakarta Superior Court in the first appeal requested that the Supreme Court reexamine the case. After the reexamination, the Superior Court handed down the same verdict as that of the District Court.

That court decided that Huffco had to pay PT Asa \$25,508,022 plus interest, as laid down by the law, calculated from 5 February 1977, the day the suit was filed in the Central Jakarta District Court.

The verdict of the District Court stated that sentence could be carried out before the defendant appealed the verdict. On that basis, the \$1,633,000 account of the defendant in the First National City Bank was seized.

Three days after the Pertamina executive director's letter was received, the chairman of the Supreme Court, in a letter signed by Supreme Court Justice Z. Asikin Kusumah Atmadja, dated 13 September 1979, ordered the Jakarta Superior Court to drop the sentence handed down against Huffco.

The Pertamina executive director cited as the reason for his request that if the verdict forcing Huffco to pay PT Asa's "claim" had been carried out, it would have an effect on, among other things, the policy and climate for foreign capital investment and also government revenue because, in the end, the "claim" would be considered an "operating cost."

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INDONESIA

SIXTY PERCENT OF NEW JAPANESE LOAN FOR USE OUTSIDE OF JAVA

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 1 Dec 79 p 15

[Article: "Fifty Five Billion Yen Loan From Japan Signed"]

[Text] Some 60 percent of the total loan aid from Japan to Indonesia for the 1979 fiscal year will be used to pay for development projects outside of Java in an effort to equalize development throughout Indonesia.

This was revealed on 30 November during the signing of the general agreement for loans totaling 55 billion yen (\$250 million) which Japan has promised to Indonesia in IGGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia] aid for fiscal 1979. The signing was held at the OECF [Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund] building in Tokyo.

The Indonesian government was represented at the signing by Drs Sayidiman Suryohadiprojo and the Japanese government by Japanese OECF vice president Shinzo Aoki.

Seven of the 15 projects which will be funded by the Japanese loan are development projects outside of Java which will utilize around 60 percent of the total funds available.

The largest projects are the Way Rarem irrigation project stage 2 which will cost more than 10 billion yen; the diesel electricity generating project and its transmission network at Palembang which will cost more than 4.6 billion yen; the Ujungpandang industrial complex which will cost more than 2.8 billion yen; various diesel electricity generating projects scattered throughout Java which will cost more than 5.2 billion yen; the regional connecting highway project which will cost 5 billion yen and the improvement project for the Krueng river in Aceh which will cost 500 million yen.

Use of the Japanese loan for projects in Java will include development of the second stage of the Jakarta Fish Market, the second stage of the Semarang-Surabaya railroad track project, the Jakarta drinking water project and the Borobudur and Prambanan archeological park projects.

The promise of the loan for the projects can quickly be implemented now that the basic agreement has been signed.

Repayment terms include a repayment time of 30 years including a 10-year grace period and interest of 2 1/2 percent a year.

The Japanese government has also approved general untying agreements for three projects, namely the provision of equipment for the diesel generating plants, equipment for the regional highways and the transportation equipment for railroads in the capital, Jakarta.

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CSO: 4213

CANADIAN LOAN FOR LOMBOK IRRIGATION PROJECT SIGNED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 Dec 79 p 1

[Article: "Canadian Loan to Indonesia of 12.6 Million Canadian Dollars Signed"]

[Excerpts] On 5 December credit aid from the Canadian government to Indonesia totaling 12.6 million Canadian dollars for the Lombok high level diversion project was signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja on behalf of the Indonesian government and Canadian Ambassador to Indonesia William Montgomery on behalf of his country.

The credit aid will be used to finance construction and rehabilitation of the southern Lombok irrigation system. During rainy seasons the project will channel surplus water from the Jangkok river to the Rengung river through the Badak reservoir and two canals.

The credit provided by the Canadian government is on easy terms, with repayment time of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years and is without interest.

In his statement Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said that with the project a part of the Indonesian development goal of increasing the prosperity of the people will be achieved.

According to the minister, the project will make possible better regulation of water supplies for the rice fields. It is hoped with this that there will be increased food production.

Canadian Ambassador William Montgomery said in his response that the irrigation project in southern Lombok will be capable of irrigating 10,800 hectares of wet rice fields.

The credit, which will come from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will be used to pay for Canadian technicians, construction equipment and the purchase of materials. Some 75 percent of the credit will be used for local services and construction costs.

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INDONESIA

PRODUCTION-SHARING CONTRACTS SIGNED FOR NATUNA CONCESSION

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 Dec 79 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Nine Production-sharing Contracts Signed; 11 Still Await Approval"]

[Excerpts] Minister of Mining and Energy Professor Subroto said that during 1979 there were nine production-sharing contracts signed between Pertamina [National Oil and Natural Gas Co] and foreign contractors.

At the same time memos of understanding between Pertamina and 11 other foreign firms await approval by the President.

Subroto said this on 30 November 1979 at the department of mining and energy when representing the Indonesian government at the signing of the production-sharing contract between Pertamina and Marathon Petroleum Natuna Ltd which was represented by the company's vice president Mr Burton Emerchant

The contract between Pertamina and Marathon Petroleum received presidential approval in his letter No. B-50/Pres/11/1979.

The area to be worked is located offshore the Natuna islands and is called Natuna Block B. It covers 24,605 Square kilometers.

It is specified in the production-sharing contract that all exploration, investment and production costs will be borne by the contractor. Indonesia will receive 85 percent of the production after operating costs have been paid.

Several other terms of the contract are: contractors must accept all the new terms of the production-sharing contracts and exploration costs for 10 years must not be less than \$62 million.

The signing bonus to be paid by the contractor is \$8.5 million,

while the production bonus is \$7 million for production of 50,000 barrels a day, \$12 when production reaches 100,000 barrels a day and \$16 million when production reaches 200,000 barrels a day.

If oil is discovered, the contractor must be prepared to sell 10 percent of his interests to an Indonesian company.

After 5 years of production the contractor must provide oil for domestic use on a proportional basis at a cost of 20 cents a barrel. During the first 5 years of production, income received from this difference in price must be used for exploration activities.

The 24,605 square kilometer concession area will be gradually returned so that by the end of the 6th year only some 5,094 square kilometers will remain [of the concession].

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HUNGARIAN DELEGATION PUSHES FOR COOPERATION, EXPANDED TRADE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 4 Dec 79 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Hungary Proposes Cooperation To Develop Small Industries"]

[Excerpts] Cooperation to develop small industries has been proposed by Hungarian Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Sandor Udvardi to the Indonesian government during a meeting with Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro in Jakarta on 3 December.

In connection with this, Hungary wants to provide its experience to the Indonesian government which at present is actively developing and expanding its small industries in response to the workforce explosion.

In addition to this cooperation, Hungary also wants to enter into joint ventures in the field of geological surveying to develop mining.

The geological surveys would be mainly in the exploration of bauxite, alumina and aluminium. Hungary has a lot of experience in this field of work.

At the meeting Minister Sandor Udvardi explained that the purpose of this visit with an eight member delegation is to explore the possibility of Hungary actively participating in Indonesian development.

In addition Hungary also wants to explore methods and steps which must be taken to increase trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

This effort must be made since the volume of trade between the two countries, particularly since the trade agreement was ex-

tended in 1974 has increased very little.

After the meeting with Minister Radius Prawiro, the Hungarian trade delegation led by Minister Sandor Udvardi held talks with senior officials of the department of trade and cooperatives led by Director General for Foreign Trade Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo.

At the meeting the Hungarian delegation listed in detail the sectors it hopes to enter to help Indonesia increase its development.

Five sectors were listed in the proposal and include the provision of electricity generating equipment, both that powered by water and that by earth heat.

Hungary is also prepared to provide equipment and medical supplies for hospitals. In fact Hungary is prepared to construct one hospital complete with all equipment and supplies.

He said his delegation also understands that the pharmacy and health sectors have received fairly large allotments in the Indonesian 5-year development planning.

Related to this Hungary is prepared to offer the products of its pharmacy industry which has sufficient potential to be capable of supplying Indonesian needs.

In addition Hungary wants to expand its cooperation in construction and expansion of transport equipment, particularly trucks, busses and harbor equipment.

When conferring with Minister of Industry Engr Abdoel Raoef Soehoed on 3 December, Minister Sandor Udvardi repeated his government's offer of equipment and supplies produced by his country to Indonesia.

In response to the offer Soehoed said the Indonesian government won't invest greatly or buy much of these goods and equipment, perhaps only that equipment needed by the government such as equipment to produce and transmit electricity, communications equipment and locomotives and trains and equipment needed to process alumina.

The Hungarian Vice Minister of Foreign Trade repeated the determination of His government to expand trade relations with Indonesia.

He stressed that Indonesian exports to Hungary had significantly increased lately even though he admitted that the amount still isn't great.

He also acknowledged that the trade balance between the two countries is uneven. Indonesian exports are fairly high to his country, but are not matched by exports from Hungary to Indonesia.

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INDONESIA

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF ABRI EQUIPMENT IMPROVING

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Article: "99 Percent of ABRI Equipment Produced Domestically; Quality Is as Good as That Produced Overseas"]

[Excerpts] Dr Haryo Suroso, a major general in the Indonesian Armed Forces, and chief of the ABRI Supply Agency, noted that 99 percent of ABRI's equipment can be produced domestically. The quality of such equipment is as good as that produced overseas. Moreover, a number of neighboring countries, such as Burma and Malaysia, want to purchase such equipment from Indonesia for their troops.

In presenting this information to newsmen in his office on 19 November, Major General Suroso also said that efforts are being made continuously to improve the quality of the troops' personal gear in line with policies established by the Department of Defense and Security. The Supply Agency cooperates with various institutes and research bureaus toward this end.

Improving the quality of such equipment is a matter of first importance, Major General Suroso said. "It is understood that today's production must be better than yesterday's," he added. He cited the example of the improved capability this year to produce shoes that are better than before. "Soldiers can run in these shoes without worrying about getting blisters," he said.

The production of textiles for ABRI uniforms, he said, is also improving. According to a team of experts from the Australian Textile Institute, the quality of textiles produced in Indonesia equals that of textiles produced in Australia.

Regarding the export of domestically-produced equipment for troops, Major General Suroso said this was possible because we have been able to meet our own requirements. By exporting such equipment we could also revitalize our domestic industry.

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BATAM ISLAND INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE DISCUSSED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 17 Nov 79 pp 1, 3

[Article: "It's Hard To Find an Indonesian Partner"]

[Excerpts] Foreign investors, particularly those from Singapore, are relishing the possibility of investing capital on Batam Island. However, they are finding the regulation on capital investment an obstacle to doing so, said Sudarsono, chairman of the Batam Island Authority Managerial Agency.

In an interview with ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Singapore last week, Sudarsono noted that one obstacle is the regulation that states no foreign investor may invest capital in Indonesia on his own but must do so with an Indonesian partner. "It takes more than a day or two to find such a partner," he added.

Foreign investors have "often" asked Sudarsono to help them find reputable Indonesian partners. This takes a long time, at least 1 to 2 months, and includes the need to check to determine whether the partner is really reputable.

Another obstacle is the procedure for obtaining a foreign investment license from BKPM (Capital Investment Coordination Board). This procedure takes about 2 months, far longer than it takes to obtain a license to invest in the Jurong area of Singapore, which only takes 2 days.

Sudarsono admitted, however, that the 2 months required to obtain a license from BKPM "is already an improvement," since formerly this procedure took 6 months.

The Batam Authority has discussed a simplification of the licensing procedure with BKPM. Among other things, the authority would like organizations concerned with capital investment to have representatives on Batam Island who would be authorized to decide on these matters. These representatives should be subordinate to the Batam Authority.

Sudarsono responded to a question by saying that Singapore's offer to loan \$1 billion for the construction of infrastructure on Batam Island on the condition that it be permitted to manage the island project was "unacceptable because this conflicts with the Archipelago concept."

The pressure is on to provide roads and water and electricity facilities on the island immediately. Tenders have been invited for the construction of these facilities to serve the needs of Batu Ampar and Sekupang.

A four 650 kva-unit power station already is available at Batu Ampar. For the time being, two 560 kva units would be enough to serve Sekupang's needs. Construction has begun on two 3.5 mw-units for the power station in Tanjung Uncang, where a lumber industry will be established. It is expected to be completed within 2 years. A four 1,250 kva-unit power station will also be built.

It is planned that power will be purchased from Singapore if power capacity fails to keep pace with Batam Island development. Singapore's research indicates that it will be able to furnish 160 mw of electric power.

With regard to the water supply, two existing dams are functioning to create water reservoirs, and the construction of another dam is being completed. Not enough water is available in Batu Ampar. To supply more water, a road will be built between Batu Ampar and Sekupang. This road will also serve as a dam to provide two to three times greater reservoir capacity than the dam in Baloi.

Tenders have already been invited for the 16.3 km road and dam between Batu Ampar and Sekupang.

It is planned that Batam Island, declared a "bounded island" only 12 miles from Singapore, will be a transshipment and industrial center for processing goods for export, for the development of large-scale projects, and for tourism.

These activities will be concentrated around Sekupang, Batu Ampar, and Nongsa. The national shipping company, PT Mirani Navigation, began operating the Mirani Express I water bus from Batam Island to Singapore in recent weeks.

6804

CSO: 4213

INCREASED UNIFORM PRICE SET FOR ALL OIL EXPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Nov 79 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Export Price of Indonesian Oil To Be Raised; Uniform Price Set at \$23.50 a Barrel"]

[Excerpts] Prof Subroto, minister of mining and energy, stated that the export price for Indonesian oil will be raised for the sixth time in 1979. It had been raised consecutively on 1 January, 1 April, 1 May, 15 June, 15 July, and will be raised again on 17 November. There is some chance that the export price will be increased further in December, depending on what decision is taken at the OPEC session to be held in Caracas, Venezuela in December regarding the price increase for OPEC oil.

Rather than setting different prices for each grade of Indonesian oil, as had been done in the past, a uniform price of \$23.50 a barrel, the highest OPEC price obtainable, has been set for all grades of Indonesian oil. Thus, the prices of the four best grades of Indonesian oils--NSC (North Sumatra crude)/Katapa, Bekapai, Badak, and Attaka--were not raised again because the 15 July 1979 price was equal to the highest OPEC price of \$23.50.

However, losses from the failure to increase the prices of these four best grades of Indonesian oil can be covered by increasing the price of Minas oil from \$21.12 to \$23.50. Of the 1.2 to 1.3 million barrels of oil exported daily, 700,000 barrels are Minas oil. The price of Minas oil could have been raised above the \$23.50 per barrel if a price limit had not been set for OPEC oil. Prices of poorer grade Indonesian oil, such as Jatibarang oil (heretofore \$20.66 per barrel), Walio oil (heretofore \$20.86 per barrel) and Pamusian Juata and Sanga-Sanga (heretofore \$20.91 per barrel), will now be the same as that for the four best grade Indonesian oils.

With the 15 July 1979 increase in Indonesia's export price for oil, foreign exchange from the sales of oil in 1979-80 will rise by \$2 billion. It was also noted at the fourth seminar of Suspi-Migas [oil and natural gas staff and executive course] in 1979 that with the 15 July price hike, Indonesia would obtain "more revenue" from oil sales, amounting to \$15.6 billion during Pelita III [third 5-year development plan]. With the further price hike of 17 November, revenue can be increased by between 8.2 and 13.36 percent or on the average, by more than 10 percent.

Minister Subroto judged that the halt of oil exports from Iran to the United States will aggravate the world oil situation as this will probably greatly increase the uncertainty in the world oil supply and concern among the oil importing nations. Ultimately this could aggravate the international oil situation.

Responding to a newsman's question, Minister Subroto figured the halt in Iranian oil exports to the United States would have little effect on Indonesia's exports to the United States or Japan because Indonesian oil has recently been sold to specific consumer nations. Therefore, if the United States were to request an additional supply of oil from Indonesia, it couldn't increase its exports to the United States for the short term.

Of Indonesia's total exports of 1.3 million barrels a day, 35 percent is sold to the United States and almost 60 percent to Japan.

"If Iranian oil is sold to Japan, won't this affect Indonesian oil sales to Japan?" asked a newsman. Minister Subroto replied that this will not affect Indonesia's sales to Japan because Japan will buy any amount of oil wherever it can, moreover, at the official OPEC price which is far lower than the price of oil on the open market.

Harga minyak mentah Indonesia Tahun 1979 (dalam barrel)					
	1 Jan. US\$	1 April US\$	1 Mei US\$	15 Juni US\$	15 Juli US\$
A. 1. N.S.C./Katapa	15.25	17.35	18.35	21.50	23.50
2. Bunyu	14.40	16.45	17.20	19.70	21.55
3. Jatibarang	13.15	14.80	15.30	17.35	20.85
4. Klamono	12.10	13.60	14.10	16.20	19.35
B. 5. S.L.C./Minas	13.90	15.65	16.15	18.25	21.12
6. Duri	13.90	15.65	16.15	18.25	21.12
C. 7. Cinta	13.50	15.20	15.70	17.75	21.01
8. Arjuna	14.40	16.45	17.20	19.70	21.55
9. Arimbi	13.50	15.20	15.70	17.75	21.01
10. Bekapai	14.95	17.00	18.00	21.00	23.50
11. Handil	13.95	15.70	16.30	18.30	21.15
12. Badak	14.95	17.00	18.00	21.00	23.50
13. Attaka	14.95	17.00	18.00	21.00	23.50
14. Walio	13.65	15.40	16.00	17.95	20.85
15. Sulawati	13.80	15.55	16.15	18.15	21.02
16. Pamusian Juara & Sanga-Sanga Mixed	13.70	15.40	15.90	18.05	20.91
17. Sepinggan-Yakin Mixed	13.95	15.70	16.20	18.30	21.15
18. Sembakung	14.40	16.45	17.20	19.70	21.55
19. Udang	13.55	15.25	15.75	17.85	21.00
D. 20. Condensate	14.80	16.80	17.80	21.00	23.50
E. 21. L.S.W.R.	13.25	15.25	15.75	17.50 (as per 1.6.1979)	22.00
22. Naphta	—	—	—	—	—
23. H.S.F.O.	—	—	—	—	—
24. Parafin Wax	—	—	—	—	—
— Semi Refined	373.00/M.T.	433.00/M.T.	433.00/M.T.	433.00/M.T.	510.00/M.T.
— Fully Refined	383.00/M.T.	446.00/M.T.	446.00/M.T.	446.00/M.T.	520.00/M.T.
Mulai 17 November 1979, semua jenis dipukul rata US\$ 23,50 per barrel.					per 1.7.1979

Table Price of Indonesian Crude, 1979 (in barrels)

As of 17 November, a uniform price of \$23.50 per barrel is established for all grades of oil.

INDONESIA REGRETS VIETNAMESE COMPLAINT ABOUT OIL EXPLORATION

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Dec 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Natuna Oil Exploration; Indonesia Regrets Vietnamese Complaint"]

[Text] The Indonesian government regrets the statement issued by the Vietnamese government through a spokesman of its ministry of foreign affairs which criticized the opening of bids by Pertamina [National Oil and Natural Gas Co] on 20 March 1979 for exploration and exploitation of oil near the Natuna islands. The criticism made by Vietnam was dated 28 November 1979.

In connection with the Vietnamese complaint, the department of foreign affairs said on 7 December that to implement the Indonesia-Vietnam joint communique dated 31 December 1977, four meetings have been held between the two countries to discuss the determination of the boundary line of the Indonesian and Vietnamese continental shelves in the South China Sea, about which a difference of opinion exists.

At the first meeting in Hanoi in June of last year the Indonesian delegation reemphasized its stand which it strongly defended as being in accord with international law, the new international law of the sea, the third UN conference of the law of the sea and Indonesian laws and regulations. In accord with these Indonesia has the sovereign right to carry out exploration and exploitation of the natural resources on its continental shelf in the South China Sea for a distance of at least 200 nautical miles. This is figured from the shore line of the area without consideration being given to either the geographical or geological construction of the continental shelf.

Where the continental shelves of the two countries intersect, the basic border between the two countries will be the center line between the two figured from the outer limits of the outmost islands of each country. This will hold until there is a

complete agreement which determines the actual border.

In accord with this standpoint, Indonesia has continued to carry out exploration and exploitation since 1971. The Indonesian delegation has never agreed to the request made by the Vietnamese delegation that activities be stopped in the region called by the "disputed area" by Vietnam.

So it isn't right for Vietnam to say that the opening of bids by Pertamina for oil exploration and exploitation in the area called the "disputed area" is not in accord with what was agreed on by the two countries.

In this relation the Indonesian government said that the Vietnamese statement that those foreign companies operating in the region which is on the Indonesian side of the center line must request Vietnam's agreement, doesn't have either a political basis or the support of the law.

In accord with this Indonesia has given guarantees to all parties and will protect all commitments based on contracts made with foreign companies who are carrying out activities on the Indonesian continental shelf in the South China Sea in areas on the Indonesian side of the center line. The Indonesian government also hopes that Vietnam will honor this standpoint.

It is hoped that with a spirit of cooperation, the showing of mutual honor to one another and the good will which holds in high esteem the principles of international law, a satisfactory solution can be reached between the two countries.

7785

CSO: 4213

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES, NEW FERTILIZER PLANT DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Nov 79 pp 1, 13

[Article: "A.R. Suhud Says Steps Introduced for Conserving Natural Resources"]

[Excerpts] The Department of Industry has begun to take steps to conserve Indonesia's natural resources to whatever extent possible. Such conservation includes, among other things, using the processing natural resources in such a way that the greatest possible prosperity is achieved for Indonesians.

Eng Abdul Rauf Suhud, minister of industry, gave this information to newsmen on Friday afternoon [16 November] in North Bontang, East Kalimantan, after officiating at the ground breaking of the PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur fertilizer plant. This is Indonesia's seventh area fertilizer plant and is being built at a cost of \$290 million. It is expected to be completed by the end of March 1982 and to produce 570,000 tons of fertilizer annually.

"Natural resources do not last forever," Eng Suhud added, "particularly such nonrenewable resources as oil, coal, natural gas, nickel and so on. The most efficient use possible must be made of these resources."

Renewable natural resources, like forests, must be used in such a way that adequate time is allowed for their regeneration. Among other things, the Department of Industry will establish a scale of priorities for industrial development. To conserve oil resources, for instance, industries using the least oil fuel and more coal or natural gas will be given priority in development. Toward this end, the Industry Department has formulated a firm plan that coal must be used as the energy source in new cement plants. Existing plants which use oil must gradually replace their present system with other fuels.

Other than conserving energy, the most efficient use must be made of other resources, such as wood which is still being wasted. Suhud said that, in general, only about 30 percent of the wood produced from Indonesia's forests is used for an advantageous purpose while no beneficial use is made of 70 percent which, for all practical purposes, is merely wasted.

Eng Hartarto, director general for basic chemical industries, explained to newsmen that Indonesia will have a strong position in the fertilizer sector with the addition of the PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur fertilizer plant. Fertilizer production now totals 2.1 million tons a year. It will increase by 570,000 tons a year by 1982 when PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur is fully operational and not long after that, in 1984, by an additional 500,000 tons a year with the construction of the ASEAN fertilizer project. At that time, Indonesia will be able to export even more fertilizer. Fertilizer exports have now reached 300,000 tons a year.

Meanwhile, Eng James Simanjuntak, executive director of PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur, said planning for the fertilizer plant went through some very difficult stages including the decision to shift from the concept of a floating plant to one built on land, to transfer the project from Pertamina to the Industry Department, to safeguard equipment purchased by Pertamina that was stored in several places in Europe for about 4 years, and to oppose the seizure of this equipment by Rappaport, who sued Pertamina in British courts.

With the construction of PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur in a remote area of North Bontang, about 150 kilometers north of Samarinda, this heretofore underdeveloped area is expected to become a center for regional development.

6804

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

LAMPUNG FORESTS DEVASTATED BY SQUATTERS, MIGRANTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Nov 79 p 2

[Article: "Transmigration to Lampung Must Be Halted"]

[Excerpts] Squatters have been living on 416,012 hectares of forest or 32.7 percent of the Lampung wooded area for the past 10 years and, as a result, these forests have been devastated, creating drought in a number of areas in the dry season, floods in the rainy season. The environment has become unbalanced because the forested areas have been cleared to make way for settlements and agriculture.

Therefore, immediate steps must be taken to care for these forests, including a resettlement program for about 100,000 families, particularly those who are living and working in the forest and wildlife preserves. Also, further transmigration to Lampung must be halted temporarily.

According to the Department of Agriculture, Lampung forests have been destroyed by the slash and burn method of creating dry fields that turns the former forested area into fields of alang-alang [tall grass]. Currently, more than 134,000 hectares of alang-alang have resulted from the slash and burn method. Forests have also been devastated by the great numbers of spontaneous transmigrants. It is estimated that 365,000 persons flood the Lampung area each year.

The government is planning to have at least 30 percent of the land area turned over to forests. With a forest devastation rate of 2.5 percent annually, it is currently estimated that the Lampung forest area amounts to 24.5 percent of the total land area there.

Lampung forests, in fact, are not only devastated by smallholder farmers who use the slash and burn method or by smallholder Javanese farmers who have migrated to Lampung but also by the flow of idle money from Jakarta whereby agricultural land is grabbed up by wealthy people from Jakarta.

Spontaneous transmigrants who initially settled peacefully on prepared land at the edge of the forests were forced to seek new land because their fields were purchased by important or wealthy persons in Jakarta. Then, believing that Lampung is a hinterland for Jakarta, these people actively created small or medium-sized estates. Since the new workers on these estates usually came from Java, they also tried to find a place to live and, moreover, many tried to get away from their bosses because they knew they could readily find their own fields.

6804

CSO: 4213

NEW COPPER RESERVES, GOLD FOUND IN IRIAN JAYA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Tembagapura, a U.S. City in the Jayawijaya Mountain Range"]

[Excerpts] Early in the 1930s, a Dutch scientific expedition explored the Cartenz mountain range, now known as the Jayawijaya mountain range. With its peaks eternally covered with snow, the range challenged a number of Dutch scientists including Dr Dossy, a geologist with a great interest in minerals.

Dr Dossy discovered signs of a very large copper reserve at about 3,000 meters. Because it was impossible to do anything about the reserve at that time, nothing was done with this very valuable information.

It was only in 1967, when better climate existed for foreign capital investment, that the Indonesian Government invited an experienced giant U.S. company, "Freeport," to survey the resources that lay buried in these mountains. On the basis of their detailed survey, the company decided to invest hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars there.

With this large-scale investment, efforts were initiated to mine the resources from the "bowels" of the Jayawijaya range. An airfield was built 60 kilometers away from the mining site. A highway also penetrated these 60 kilometers to the mountain region. Construction began of modern facilities for the workers, including housing, a sports field, a movie theater, and an "aerial tramway" hundreds of meters long. Heavy equipment, from trucks to bulldozers, was "hoisted" up the mountain so that the copper could be mined.

Thus, Tembagapura city was built 8,000 meters [as published] high on the mountain and was dedicated in 1973. About 3,000 workers and their families, including 400 aliens, mostly Americans, live here. In addition to recreation facilities, the settlement is also equipped with a hospital and schools to the high school level.

Early this month the Freeport management said annual production of copper concentrate averages about 190,000 tons and is sold to Japan and West Germany. Gold has also been found. According to an Indonesian engineer whom I questioned, the amount of gold found is being kept secret by the company.

So great are the natural resources there that only about 2 kilometers from the area now being mined another reserve has been discovered (this reserve is still within the company's concession area of 100 square kilometers). The underground reserve is so great that Freeport has no reservations about investing another \$101.5 million in that reserve.

Tembagapura truly is a self-sufficient city through its own productivity and help from overseas. All equipment and basic needs are imported principally from Australia.

A young Freeport engineer said many aspects of the "transfer of technology" had not yet been carried out as promised. "Actually, I expected to learn a great deal when I began working here, but I am disappointed after being here for several years because much is still being kept from indigenous technicians," he said.

Of course, Indonesia is very rich, and a minimum wage of 60,000 rupiah is not bad for the workers. It is estimated that at the current rate of exploitation the reserves will be exhausted after 25 years. According to the Dutch survey, the Irian Jaya earth also contains a number of minerals such as cobalt, uranium, and iron ore.

6804

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERY--Jakarta, Dec 29 (ANTARA)--P. T. Caltex Pacific Indonesia today announced an oil discovery in Riau Province. Harapan No 1, an exploratory well located 40 km northwest of Duri field, tested oil at a combined rate of 1473 bpd from two zones in a depth interval of 3,252 to 3,360 feet. [BK161535 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0725 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK]

RICE IMPORTS--Medan 17 Jan (ANTARA)--Junior Minister for Food Affairs Affandi revealed here Wednesday that Indonesia would have to import about 1.8 million tons of rice to maintain its national food procurement. The import will be about ten per cent of its total national production of 18 million tons in 1979. He said the quantity of the import of ten per cent of the national production was considered adequate. [BK231333 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0725 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK]

TIN PRODUCTION--Jakarta, Jan 15 (ANTARA)--Indonesia's tin output reached 27,700 metric tons in 1979, while the 1978 figure stood only at 25,830 metric tons. The country's 1979 exports of the commodity were valued at \$376,078,780, while the 1978 figure stood at \$311.3 million. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0712 GMT 16 Jan 80 BK]

PERTAMINA OIL PRODUCTION--Jakarta 18 Jan (AFP)--The Indonesian State Oil Corporation PERTAMINA produces presently only 85,000 barrels of oil a day out of a total oil production amounting to 1.6 [million] barrels a day in Indonesia. These 85,000 barrels are equivalent to about six percent of Indonesia's entire oil production, PERTAMINA's director for exploration and production Trisulo was today reported as saying. The bulk of Indonesia's oil crude is produced by foreign companies. Mr Trisulo said that in ten years, PERTAMINA was capable of striking only one new oil well with sufficient deposit (Jatibarang, West Java) thanks to which PERTAMINA's production rose up to 130,000 barrels a day in 1973, two years before PERTAMINA's crisis. However, Mr Trisulo was optimistic that PERTAMINA would be able to collect \$2 billion during the country's third plan for developing exploration. He said PERTAMINA in the near future will receive \$80 million in the framework of the cooperation with Japan for the development of the Kuala Simpang oil-fields in North Sumatra, Musi in South Sumatra and Cemara Barat in West Java. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK]

'VODK' 7 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT CLAIMS 405 ENEMY PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK181104 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrilla units continue to hold aloft the banner of guerrilla war attacking the Vietnamese enemy everywhere throughout the country.

Mondolkiri battlefield:

On 24 November we attacked the Vietnamese at (Khok Sa), killing two and wounding five. On 1 December we attacked them at Sre Sangkum, killing four and wounding one. On 5 December we launched a commando raid against the Vietnamese position at Kaoh Nhek camp, killing six and wounding four. From 7 to 9 December we ambushed a Vietnamese company at Kaoh Nhek, killing 15 and wounding 18. On 9 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Sneng Krabei, killing two and wounding two. On 10 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Kaoh Nhek, killing 7 and wounding 12; and at the crossroad near Phum Sneng Krabei, killing 3 and wounding 4. On 12 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Sangkum, killing two and wounding three. On 14 December we raided the Vietnamese at Kaoh Nhek, destroying a command post, killing four enemy troops and wounding three others.

Kompong Chhnang battlefield:

Southern Baribo District--On 1 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Anhchanh Rung along Route 5, killing two and wounding five. On 2 and 5 November we attacked them at Phum Tuol Khpos near Route 5, killing 10 and wounding 8. On 7 November we attacked them at Trapeang Ampil, killing four and wounding eight. On 19 November our guerrillas attacked them at (Kaoh Bao), killing five and wounding seven. On 12 November, at Phum (Choam), five were killed and four wounded. On 18 November we attacked them at the Toek L'ak Like south of Khlong Popok, killing five and wounding six, and seized one M-79, one AR-15 and a quantity of ammunition. On 12 November we attacked them south of Prey Khmer along Route 5, setting a truck ablaze, killing four enemy troops and wounding seven. We seized three AK's, one M-70 and a quantity of war materiel. On 22 November our guerrillas ambushed

the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum (Choam), killing three and wounding seven. On 23 November we killed five and wounded five Vietnamese at Phum (Choam). On 23 November we attacked them north of Prey Khmer along route 5, destroying a truck and a motorcycle and killing three enemy troops. On 24 November we attacked them on a stretch of the laterited road between Romeas and Prey Mul, killing eight, wounding six and seizing two AK's and a quantity of ammunition. On 25 November we attacked them west of Prey Mul, killing three and wounding nine. On 26 November (Kaoh Bao) we killed six and wounded seven. On 27 November, at Phum Tuol Khpos, three Vietnamese were killed and three wounded.

Northern Baribo District--On 2 November our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of Ponley at Phum Damnak Cham, killing two and wounding six. On 3 November we attacked them at Trapeang Chan, killing two and wounding two. On 7 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Damnak Cham, killing one and wounding five. On 9 and 12 November we attacked the Vietnamese at (Svay Kh'er) near Ponley, killing four and wounding one. On 11 and 12 November we attacked them at Phum Thnal, killing 12 and wounding 4. On 12 November we ambushed the Vietnamese from Bamnak at Phum Kandal Ran, killing six and wounding six. On 14 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Komrie) near Route 5, killing three and wounding four. On 15 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Sanlong), killing two and wounding one. On 16 November we attacked them at Tang Trapeang, killing 10 and wounding 5. On 18 November we attacked them at Phum (Chheuteal Chrum), killing four and wounding two. On 20 November we attacked them at Phum (Chan Thmei) near Bamnak, killing three and wounding one. On 25 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Ches Chek) north of Bamnak, killing five and wounding six. On 27 November at Phum (Chheu Tom) north of Bamnak, we killed one and wounded two. On 30 November we attacked them along the railroad in the vicinity of Phum (Prom) near Bamnak, killing three, wounding one and seizing a quantity of war materiel. On 1 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Ses Sduk) south of Bamnak, killing one and wounding three. On 2 December we launched a commando raid on Bamnak railways station, killing 10 and wounding 4.

Battambang battlefield:

Mongkolborei District--On 30 December we killed two and wounded three in Mongkolborei.

Sisophon Front south of Route 5--On 27 December we attacked the Vietnamese east of Phnum Malai mountains, killing one and wounding five. On 29 December we attacked them at Phum Mak Hoeun, killing 7 and wounding 8, and seizing 53 mines and a quantity of war materiel; and at O Sralau, Kolpng 2 and wounding 4 and seizing 42 mines. On 31 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Toeng), killing two and wounding five.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 405 enemy troops, destroyed 2 trucks, a motorcycle and a command post and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 8 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT: 547 ENEMY TROOPS ARE CASUALTIES

BK181202 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas continue to struggle valiantly against the Vietnamese enemy, attacking them everywhere throughout the country.

Mondolkiri battlefield: On 3 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Chimeat, killing 13 and wounding 6. We totally liberated Chimeat. On 22 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Kaoh Mayeul, killing 22, wounding 20, completely liberating Kaoh Mayeul and seizing 5 weapons.

Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District—On 27 and 28 December we attacked the Vietnamese moving west from O Choar, killing 10 and wounding 12. On 28 December we attacked them north of O Toek Thla, killing three and wounding six. On 29 December we attacked them at O Choar and Svay Sar, killing 7 and wounding 12. On 30 December we attacked the Vietnamese east of Phum [word indistinct] and at Samlot, killing 13 and wounding 11. On 2 January we attacked them at Ta Sanh, killing one, wounding four and seizing a weapon. On 3 and 4 January we attacked them at Ta Sanh, north of Phum Vat and along the O Da river, killing 9 and wounding 11.

Pailin District—On 2 January we attacked them at Phum (Ta Tuy) and (Boeng Arch Chiem), killing five and wounding six. On 3 January we attacked them between Phum (Ta Tuy) and the coffee plantation, on the road to (Boeng Arch Chiem), between Phnum Ta Koy and O Chikrom and at (Phteah Sangkasei), killing 21 and wounding 29.

Thmar Puok District—On 30 December we attacked the Vietnamese west of Phum Kouk Romeat, killing one and wounding two. On 31 December we attacked them at Kouk Romeit and south of Phumpreal, killing 10 and wounding 8. Four Vietnamese troops surrendered to us.

Oddar Meanchey battlefield: On 19 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Chheu Kram and Phum Tonsay Reak, killing 8, wounding 9 and seizing 10 mortar rounds and 9 M-79 rounds. On 20 December we attacked them at Pong Toek and on the road between O Pok and Phum (Ong), killing 20, wounding 28 and destroying a barrack and a machinegun. On 21 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Pong Toek and O Pok, killing 16, wounding 22 and destroying 2 barracks and 3 machineguns. On 22 December we attacked them at a point west of O Pok, at Phum Kon Kriel, O Kravan, west of Samraong, Phum (Pul), Phum Sandek and Phum Thmei, killing 35 and wounding 37. On 23 December we attacked them at Phum Ktum, north of Samraong and (Tuk Ta Leak), killing 16, wounding 16 and destroying 1 machinegun. On 24 December we attacked them north of Samraong, O Kravan, south of Phum Chheu Kram, south of Phum Tnaot and at Phum Pong Toek, killing 25, wounding 32 and seizing 800 AR-15's rounds. On 25 December we again attacked them at Phum Pong Toek, killing seven and wounding six.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 547 enemy troops, destroyed 5 mortars and machineguns and 3 barracks, seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other items and totally liberated Phum Chimeat and Kaoh Mayeul in Mondolkiri Province."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 9 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT LISTS 524 ENEMY PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK181212 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas have valiantly carried on the people's war by launching fierce attacks against the Vietnamese enemy everywhere throughout the country.

Mondolkiri battlefield: On 5 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Lan Toek), killing five and wounding nine. On 10 December we attacked them at Phum (Dang Khlep), killing five and wounding eight. On 21 December we attacked them at Sre Sangkum, killing six and wounding seven.

Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield:

Stoeng Trang District--On 12 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Totoeng Thngai located between Phum Samraong and Phum Tuol Sambuor, and at Areak Tnaot, killing eight and wounding seven. On 20 December we ambushed a Vietnamese troop convoy in the vicinity of (Ba Maphei), killing 6 and wounding 11. On 21 December we attacked them at Santhik, killing three and wounding two. On 31 December we ambushed them at Phum Thmei, killing four and wounding five.

Santuk Leu District--On 1 January we attacked the Vietnamese at a point between Pou Rong and Ansa, killing four and wounding five.

Southwest battlefield:

Kampot District--On 9 December militiamen at Khum Kon Sat mutinied, killing four Vietnamese--the Kampot District chief and three members of Kon Sat commune committee. They also seized three weapons and fled to join our guerrillas. On the same day we attacked the Vietnamese at (Stoeng Sal), killing nine, wounding five and seizing eight weapons. On the same day 30 militiamen in Khum (Stoeng Sal) of Kampot District fled to join our guerrillas, bringing their weapons along.

Kirivong District--On 4 December militiamen in Phum Roun Kou mutinied, killing two Vietnamese, wounding three and seizing three weapons. They fled to join our guerrillas.

Pursat battlefield:

Western Leach District--On 31 December we attacked the Vietnamese at three places, killing 10 and wounding 12. On 1 January we attacked the Vietnamese at 5 places, killing 17 and wounding 18. On 2 January we attacked them at 3 places, killing 25 and wounding 32. On 3 January we attacked them at 6 places, killing 39 and wounding 25.

Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District--On 25 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Sre Ponleu), killing three and wounding five. On 26 December we attacked them at Phum Kamchang, killing five and wounding three. On 30 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Choar, killing one and wounding two. On 3 and 4 January we attacked them at Phum Vat and on the bank of (Bor Lang), killing 4 and wounding 10.

Bavel District--On 31 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (O Trang), at a point between O Lhong and O Ta Sok south of (Toek Seda Kraom), killing 10 and wounding 18. On 1 January we raided a Vietnamese defense line in Bavel, killing four, wounding two and destroying a mortar and two AK's. On 2 January we attacked the Vietnamese twice at O Lhong and between O Lhong and Phnum Ta sok, killing 34, wounding 19, destroying 11 weapons and setting ablaze an ammunition depot. On 4 January we routed the Vietnamese aggressors' second suppressive drive at the area between O Lhong and Phnum Ta Sok, wiping out 50 enemy troops. Also on 4 January we attacked them south of (Trang) and in (Trang), killing nine and wounding five. On 5 January we attacked them east of O Lhong, killing nine and wounding six.

Koh Kong battlefield: On 20 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Kandal, killing five and wounding three. On 1 January we attacked them at Prek Chik, killing three and wounding five.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 524 enemy troops, including a district chief and 3 members of a commune committee; destroyed 3 weapons and an ammunition depot; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel; as well as seized a Vietnamese position west of Leach."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 10 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT CLAIMS 490 ENEMY CASUALTIES

BK181435 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas in Battambang and all other battlefields throughout the country have vigorously increased their guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese aggressors, causing them to become more deeply bogged down.

Battambang battlefield:

Pailin District--On 30 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Ta Em, killing one and wounding six. On 31 December we attacked them at a portion between O Ta Em and Bortangsu, at (Boeng Achiev) and at (Phteah Sangkasei) along Route 10, killing 14 and wounding 21. On 1 January we attacked the Vietnamese at O Ta Em, south of Route 10, Phnum (Ta Tuy), (Boeng Achiev) river and south of (Boeng Achiev), killing 16 and wounding 32. On 2 January we attacked them on the road to Sala Krau, near Speak Dek, Chamkar Chek and a Stoeng Sala Krau river, killing 21 and wounding 27. On 3 January we attacked the Vietnamese on Phluk Damrei Hill and at O Ta Em, killing five and wounding nine. On 4 January we attacked them at Pang Roloem, Pailin, (Phteah Sangkasei) and at Phum (Ta Tuy), killing 13, wounding 17 and seizing a quantity of materiel. On 5 January we attacked them at Phum (Ta Tuy) and at the crossroad near (Boeng Achiev), killing 19 and wounding 19.

Bavel District:

On the front east of O Lhong--On 2 January we attacked the Vietnamese east of O Lhong, east of Phum (Toek Seda Kraom) and at the O Lhong corn plantation, killing 22 and wounding 20. On 3 January we attacked them at O Lhong corn plantation, killing 11 and wounding 10.

On the fronts west and south O Lhong--On 1 January we attacked the Vietnamese twice, killing 10 and wounding 13. On 2 and 3 January we attacked them again, killing 13 and wounding 15.

On the front north of O Lhong--On 3 January we launched four attacks against the Vietnamese, killing 10, wounding 17 and setting an ammunition depot ablaze.

Sisophon front south of Route 5--On 1 January we attacked the Vietnamese west of Nimit and at the "Revolution" dam, killing 11 and wounding 17. On 2 January we attacked them on Mak Hoeun Hill and south of Mak Hoeun Hill, killing 10 and wounding 7. On 3 January we launched two attacks against the Vietnamese on Mak Hoeun Hill, killing 5, wounding 9, destroying a mortar and capturing 30 mines. On 4 January we attacked them south of O Sralau, at O Sralau and at Chambak Camp, killing 13 and wounding 17. On 5 January we attacked them at Phum Yeang, at the "Revolution" dam and near (Sras Chhuk), killing 12 and wounding 13. On 6 January we attacked them at Phnum Malai Hill and south of O Sralau, killing 7 and wounding 11.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 490 enemy troops, destroyed an ammunition depot and a mortar and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other items."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 17 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT CLAIMS 394 ENEMY LOSSES

BK241011 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas on all battlefields throughout the country have valiantly carried on the people's war against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Kompong Som battlefield: On 31 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Sre Cham, killing 14 and wounding 14. On 3 January a Vietnamese platoon moving from Ream to (Prey Chak) ran over our mine, suffering 13 killed or wounded.

Battambang battlefield:

Pailin District--On 6 January we ambushed a Vietnamese company moving from Pang Roloem to Chrak Beng, killing 3 and wounding 10. On the same day we raided the enemy at (Spean Dek), killing four and wounding four. Also on the same day, we ambushed a Vietnamese company sallying out of (Phteah Sangkasei), killing two and wounding nine. On 7 January the Vietnamese ran over our mine at Bor Tangsu, suffering 6 killed and 15 wounded. On 8 January we ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of (Phteah Sangkasei), killing three and wounding seven. On the same day a Vietnamese company ran into our ambush near a hill, suffering 8 killed and 12 wounded. We seized 20 cans of canned fish--international humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people. On the same day we attacked the Vietnamese atop (Khieu) hill, killing 16, wounding 26 and seizing 20 mortar rounds, some AK rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 9 January we attacked them at (Chrak Beng), killing 17 and wounding 25. On 10 January we attacked a Vietnamese command post at O Ta Em, killing a platoon leader and three troops. We seized 40 mortar rounds, 7,000 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel.

Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 9 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Dei, killing five and wounding four.

Oddar Meanchey battlefield: On 4 January the Vietnamese hit our mines at Phum Ktum, suffering 17 killed and 19 wounded. On the same day we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Sandek, killing seven and wounding six. We seized 7 B-40 rounds and 17 mines. On 5 January we attacked them at Samraong and at Phum Sandek, killing 13 and wounding 11.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 394 enemy troops, including a platoon leader. We also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 18 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT CLAIMS 301 ENEMY LOSSES

BK241021 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic national army and guerrillas have continued to implement our three combat tactics and vigorously intensify guerrilla attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere.

Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield: On 19 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (Peam or Raka), killing five and wounding nine. On 20 and 21 December we attacked the Vietnamese at a place below Sre Krasang killing 5 and wounding 10. On the night of 21 December we attacked them west of Trapeang Kraham, setting a truck ablaze and killing three enemy troops.

Mondolkiri battlefield: On 18 December we attacked the Vietnamese on the route from Royor to Phum (Klang), killing six and wounding five. On 19 December, at Kaoh Nhek and Rovak, five Vietnamese were killed and three wounded. On the same day we attacked a Vietnamese battalion at Phum Rovak, killing 15 and wounding 10. On 20 December we attacked them at Sre Vong, killing 8 and wounding 12.

Kratie battlefield:

Sambo District--On 17 December we attacked the Vietnamese near Phum Sre Meun and at Phum Rovieng, killing 19 and wounding 11. On 18 December we attacked them at Phum Sre Meun and at Phum Sre Krapeu, killing 26 and wounding 14. On 1 January a Vietnamese battalion launching offensive along O Sap Stream ran into our ambush, suffering three killed and five wounded. On 2 January we attacked the Vietnamese near Trapeang Toek south of (O Kriel), killing two and wounding five.

Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield:

Santuk Leu District--On 5 and 6 January we ambushed the Vietnamese raiding Phum Trapeang Prey and (Peam Sar), killing 16 and wounding 16. On 6 January

we also ambushed the Vietnamese raiding (Veal Treng), killing one and wounding six. On 9 January we attacked the Vietnamese moving from Pou Rong to Rumchek, killing 6 and wounding 10. On 10 January we attacked them at Phnum Kol, killing six and wounding six. On 12 January the Vietnamese ran over our mines west of Phum (Ta Proun), suffering two killed and six wounded.

Stoeng Trang District--On 7 January we attacked them at (O Kap Meun), killing four and wounding seven. On 10 January we again attacked the Vietnamese in this area, at (Samthik) and at O Pi, killing 13 and wounding 22.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 301 enemy troops, destroyed a truck and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 19 JANUARY BATTLE REPORTS LISTS 330 ENEMY PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK241018 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas have inflicted more heavy losses on the Vietnamese aggressors, successively smashed their suppressive drives and successfully defended and expanded guerrilla zones and localities.

Route 7 battlefield east of Kompong Cham: On 13 December we attacked the Vietnamese at (Krabei Kriek), killing two and wounding three. On 14 December we attacked the Vietnamese at the Chup rubber plantation and at Dambe, killing 7 and wounding 11. On 16 December we again attacked them at Dambe, killing four and wounding six. On 19 December we attacked them at Phum (Vihear Suong), killing two and wounding seven.

Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield:

Kompong Siem District--On 18 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Lpeak and Phum (O Romeas), killing 3 and wounding 11.

Prey Chhor District--On 18 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Thmar Pou), killing three and wounding one. On 19 December we attacked them at Phum (Prey Kui), killing 12 and wounding 13.

San Dan District--On 19 December we ambushed the Vietnamese moving from Khaos to Rumchek killing five and wounding seven. On 27 December we attacked the Vietnamese heading north from Choam Pra'ap, at Sandan and south of Phum o Tnaot, killing 12 and wounding 20.

Southwestern battlefield:

On Route 4--On 24 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Daoh Kanhchon on Route 4, killing three and wounding four. On 25 December we attacked them at K'aong, killing two and wounding three. On 26 December we attacked them at Prey Phdau, killing four and wounding two. On 27 December we attacked them at Veal Rinh, killing three and wounding three.

Pursat battlefield:

Western Leach District--On 27 December we attacked the Vietnamese twice, killing 15 and wounding 13. On 2 January we killed seven enemy troops and wounded nine others. On 4 January we killed 20 enemy troops and wounded 19 others. On 7 January we attacked two Vietnamese troop trucks, setting a truck ablaze and killing 15 troops aboard. On 19 January we attacked the Vietnamese at seven places, killing 35 and wounding 29. Fifteen others were either killed or wounded when they fell into our punji pitfalls.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 330 enemy troops, destroyed a truck and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK': 228 VIETNAMESE KILLED IN NORTHEASTERN REGION 1-15 JANUARY

BK291026 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Jan 80 BK

[Station commentary: "Another Great Victory of Our Heroic People, Army and Guerrillas in the Northeastern Region in Smashing the Second Phase of the Vietnamese Large-scale Dry Season Offensive"]

[Summary] Following the defeat of the Vietnamese in the first phase of their 1979-1980 dry season offensive in the northeastern region in mid-November, they launched the second phase of their dry season offensive at the beginning of December, using four divisions of troops accompanied by artillery pieces, tanks and aircraft. However, our heroic army, guerrillas and people in the northeastern region also smashed this second phase of the Vietnamese dry season offensive.

The Vietnamese launching an offensive north of Route 19 and those positioned along the Se San River bank from the upper part of Veun Sai to O Dambok were compelled to withdraw from these areas on 15 January 1980 because they were cut off from all big and small land and river routes. The former fled back to their positions along Route 19, while the latter fled to Veun Sai, Bung Lung and O Dambok camp. The commander of the regiment stationed at O Tak Mak bridge called (Veun Suoy) fled from the area in great shame. "From 1 to 15 January 1980, the Vietnamese lost 120 men killed and many other wounded on this battlefield. Our army, guerrillas and people in the northeastern region are currently launching attacks against the Vietnamese at Veun Sai, Bung Lung and O Dambok Camp."

On the battlefields south of Stung Treng, south of Ratanakiri and south of Sre Pok, our army, guerrillas and people have actively and effectively implemented the three combat tactics in their struggle against the Vietnamese, cutting their big and small transportation lines in various places. "From 1 to 15 January 1980 the Vietnamese lost 108 men killed and many other were wounded in the battlefields south of Route 19. Finally, the Vietnamese were routed and put to flight on 15 January, some to Stung Treng,

some to their positions at Sre Pok bridge. Those Vietnamese who have come from Mondolkiri and Kratie turned back. In sum, in crushing this second phase of the Vietnamese large-scale dry season offensive, our heroic army, guerrillas and people in the northeastern region killed 228 Vietnamese troops and wounded many others."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 20 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT CLAIMS 447 ENEMY TROOPS KILLED

BK241210 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas on all battlefronts throughout the country have vigorously attacked the Vietnamese enemy, inflicting heavy losses on it and plunging it deeper into the quagmire of our people's war.

Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield: From 1 to 15 January, we crushed the second phase of the Vietnamese enemy's dry-season offensive in the areas along the Se San river bank stretching from the upper part of Veun Sai through to O Dambok, killing 120 enemy troops and wounding many others. The survivors fled in disarray back to Veun Sai, Bung Lung and O Dambok camp. Also from 1 to 15 January, we successfully routed the Vietnamese large-scale offensive in areas south of Stung Treng, south of Ratanakiri and south of Sre Pok, killing 108 enemy troops and wounding many others. The rest fled back to their positions in Stung Treng, along route 10 and at the Sre Pok bridge.

Mondolkiri battlefield: On 17 December we attacked the Vietnamese on the road from Kaoh Nhek to Lomphat, killing six and wounding six. On 30 and 31 December and on 1 and 2 January we attacked them at (O Preah) and (O Sre Andeng), killing 15 and wounding 20. The survivors fled back to O Royor and (O Thnor). On 3 January we attacked them in the vicinity of Krang Romeat on the road from Krang Teh to the Kampuchea-Vietnamese border, destroying a truck, killing 10 Vietnamese troops and wounding 5 others. On 5 January we attacked them at Sre Sangkum, killing six and wounding eight. On 8 January we attacked them at Phum Sok San, killing nine and wounding nine. On 9 January we attacked them at (O Pol), killing five and wounding nine.

Kompong Cham battlefield:

Stoeng Trang District--On 5 January 200 Vietnamese troops armed with 82-mm and 60-mm mortars and 12.8-mm machineguns moved from Areak Thnaot to Chrak Bangkang. We attacked them, killing 4 and wounding 13. On 6 January we

ambushed the Vietnamese from Chrak Bangkang, killing 10 and wounding 12. On 7 January we ambushed a Vietnamese platoon heading west from Chrak Bangkang, killing three and wounding nine. On 8 January we attacked them at Phum Chrak Bangkang, killing 6 and wounding 11. On 9 January we ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum Chrak Bangkang toward Tuol Sambuor, killing eight and wounding two.

Battambang battlefield:

Bavel district--On 9 January we launched a commando raid at the Vietnamese position in (Trang), killing 8 and wounding 14. On 13 January we ambushed a Vietnamese company sallying out to the area between Phnum Tasok Hill and Hill No 100, killing seven and wounding eight.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed 447 [as heard] enemy troops, wounded many others, destroyed a truck and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 21 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT CLAIMS 402 ENEMY PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK241452 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas have continued to attack the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields, inflicting more losses on them and plunging them into more difficulties.

Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield: On 25 December we attacked the Vietnamese west of Phum Bung Lung, at Bung Lung rubber plantation and at Phum (I Tuh), killing 14 and wounding 14. On 26 December, eight Vietnamese were killed and five wounded by mines. On 27 December we attacked them west of Siem Pang, killing four and wounding one. On 28 December we attacked them at (O Sneng), killing four and wounding six.

Central Region battlefield:

Prek Prasap District--On 7 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Prek Chik and at an area north of Phum Prek Chik, killing 10 and wounding 14. On 8 January the Vietnamese heading east from Phum Prek Prasap ran over our mines, suffering 7 killed and 14 wounded.

Kampot battlefield: On 25 December a group of militiamen at Phum Kon Sat killed a Vietnamese district chief. On the same day another group of militiamen joined our guerrillas in the vicinity of Phum Kbn [sic] Sat, bringing some weapons with them. Also on the same day, a Vietnamese platoon sallying out of Trapeang Pel to loot our people's rice south of (Prey Peay) ran into our ambush, suffering four killed and five wounded.

Kompong Som battlefield: On 7 January the Vietnamese sallying out of Sre Cham ran into our ambush, suffering seven killed and three wounded. On 9 January we attacked the Vietnamese at a camp in Ream, killing two and wounding two. On 15 January we attacked two Vietnamese motorboats heading toward Kaoh Thmei Island, killing 10, wounding 5 and seizing the motorboats.

Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District--On 7 January we attacked the Vietnamese at O Choar, south of Phum (Chanteng Luong), between Phum Anlung Puok and Phum Vat, between Ta Sanh and (Ta Pheu) and at Phum Thmei north of Sre Ponlok, killing 17, wounding 23 and seizing 111 meters of telephone wire. On 13 January we attacked the Vietnamese on the road from O Rang Khen to Samlot District hall, when they moved from Anlung Puok to Phum Ta Sanh and when they moved from (Zo R Lang) to Bor Thmei, killing 10, wounding 12 and seizing 221 meters of telephone wire. On 14 January we attacked the Vietnamese when they moved from (Kanchang Kre) to Sre Ponlok, at O Choar and between Phum Preal and Phum (Kompong Tuk), killing 16, wounding 18 and seizing 300 AK rounds and 15 M-79 rounds. On 15 January our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese near O Sleng, killing five and wounding five. On 16 January we attacked them at the sugarcane plantation north of O Choar, killing two and wounding one.

Bavel front--On 14 January we attacked the Vietnamese east of (Thip Thida Kraom) and east of the corn plantation in O Lhong, killing nine and wounding eight. On 16 January we attacked them east of (Thip Thida Kraom), at O Lhong and at the corn plantation west of O Lhong, killing 8 and wounding 12. On 17 January we attacked them at (O Trang) and on a stretch of road between O Koki and (Veal Srang), killing 11 and wounding 14. On 18 January we attacked them north of Hill No 100 and when they moved from (Veal Srang) to join their colleagues at O Dar, killing 16 and wounding 10.

Sisophon front south of Route 5--On 5 January the Vietnamese moved out to launch oppressive drives in three columns, from Sisophon to (Samnang Bak), from Chamnaom to ROUNG Samraong and from Lvea to Chan Kdouch, in an attempt to link with their colleagues at Paoy Angkor. Our guerrillas ambushed them at ROUNG Samraong, killing 7 and wounding 10. On 10 January we attacked the Vietnamese west of Phum Mak Hoeun, killing two and wounding four. On 14 January we attacked them at Boeng Kravan, at kilometer mark No 4, at Koup Thom and at Chambak, killing 10 and wounding 9. On 15 January we attacked them east of Phnum Malai Hill, killing 4, wounding 5 and seizing 35 mines. On 16 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Paoy Angkor, killing two and wounding three. On 17 January we attacked them at Paoy Samraong, killing four and wounding five.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 402 enemy troops and seized 2 motorboats and some weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 22 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT: 387 CASUALTIES REPORTED

BK251418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our national army and guerrillas have intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators everywhere, wiping out hundreds of enemy troops everyday and routing many enemy offensive drives.

Pursat battlefield: On 15 January a Vietnamese platoon sallying out of Bamnak to Phum (Khmuy) ran over our mines, hit our punji stakes and fell into our pitfalls, suffering 16 killed and 11 wounded.

Western Leach District battlefield: On 10 January we launched two attacks against the Vietnamese, killing 14 and wounding 10. On 11 January we attacked the Vietnamese at seven places, killing 38 and wounding 21 and destroying a machinegun. They also hit our mines, ran over our punji stakes and fell into our traps, suffering 11 killed and 7 wounded.

Battambang battlefield:

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Sisophon front north of Route 5--On 14 and 15 January we attacked the Vietnamese south of O Sralau. They suffered 5 killed and 10 wounded in our attacks. On 17 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Chambak camp, killing four and wounding five. On 18 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Chambak dam and at (Khla Ngoep). They suffered 5 killed and 11 wounded due to our attacks and from falling into our pitfalls.

Siem Reap Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

Varin District--On 12 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Kouk Tei), killing 10 and wounding 11.

Samraong District--On 4 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Tonle Sar and Phum Ku, killing 12 and wounding 10. On 6 January we attacked the Vietnamese when they sallied out of O Kravan to Tonsay Reak, at Phum Ktum, at Phum (Trapeang Prey) west of Chheu Kram, at Phum Pong Toek, at Phum Ku and at Tonle Sar. They suffered 37 killed and 53 wounded by our attacks or by

falling into our pitfalls or hitting our punji stakes. "We also destroyed an enemy defense installation and a machinegun." On 7 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Pong Toek and Phum Kouk Mon, killing 4 and wounding 15. On 8 January we attacked the Vietnamese when they moved out of O Kravan and at Phum Pong Toek. They suffered 11 killed and 16 wounded by our attacks, hitting our Punji stakes and falling into our pitfalls. On 9 January we ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of Toek Chum, killing four and wounding eight. The rest fled to O Ravan.

Anlung Veng District--On 12 January troops of Vietnamese platoon sallying out of Anlung Veng to the bank of (O Chih) stream ran over our mines and fell into our pitfalls, suffering two killed and five wounded. On 13 January we attacked the Vietnamese on the bank of (O Chih) stream, killing four and wounding eight.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 387 enemy troops, destroyed an enemy defense installation and 2 machineguns and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' 23 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT: 339 CASUALTIES CLAIMED

BK280547 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas throughout the country continue to attack the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators on all fronts, inflicting daily heavy losses on them.

Mondolkiri battlefield: From 27 to 31 December and on 1, 11 and 14 January we attacked the Vietnamese on the road from Royor to Ratanakiri, at Phum Sre Andeng, Phum Sre Andong, Rovak and at Phum (Kbal Kouk Krieng). The enemy suffered 34 killed and 42 wounded either by our attacks, by falling into our punji pitfalls or hitting our mines and punji stakes.

Battambang battlefield:

Sisophon front north of Route 5--From 14 to 17 January we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Soeng and at Phum Soeng, killing 16 and wounding 24.

Thmar Puok District--On 10 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Thmei, killing nine, wounding three and seizing a 60-mm mortar. In Thmar Puok on 13 January three Vietnamese troops joined our guerrillas. On 14 January we ambushed the Vietnamese sallying out of Phum Khvav to (Lbeuk Tonsay), killing 25 and wounding 20. On 15 January in Thmar Puok four other Vietnamese troops fled to join our guerrillas. On the same day the Vietnamese moving northward from Phum(Praeus) ran into our ambush and hit our mines and punji stakes, suffering four killed and eight wounded. On 16 and 17 January we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Khvav and at (Cheng Meng), killing and wounding nine. On the night of 17 January we ambushed a Vietnamese company sallying out to Phum (Kor), killing 2, wounding nine and seizing a 12.7-mm gun and four rounds, a (DK) gun and a quantity of war materiel.

Koh Kong battlefield: From 10 to 28 December we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum (Taning), (Ta Ki), Prek Ati, (Prek Chik) field, Prek Kantuot, Koh Kong Krau, (O P'ong), Prey Thom, Prek Chamkar Leu and at Kruos Kraham, killing 65 and wounding 60. We also sank two boats.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 339 enemy troops, sank 2 boats and seized 2 machineguns, a mortar and a quantity of war materiel."

KAMPUCHEA

'VODK' EXPOSES VIETNAMESE CRIMES IN SVAY RIENG PROVINCE

BK280740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] The Vietnamese aggressors, finding themselves in an inextricable impasse and realizing that they can never rule the Kampuchean people at will, have intensified their crimes and destructive activities against our people in the zone temporarily under their control.

"In Svay Rieng Province, which is adjacent to Vietnam, the Vietnamese have intensified repression, accusations, arrests and massacre of our Kampuchean people and increased their activities to destroy and loot their crops and everything belonging to the Khmer nation in order to turn our people's villages and territories into Vietnamese villages and territories."

In Kompong Ro District, the Vietnamese sent their henchmen to settle down on our Kampuchean territory. After driving our people from their villages, the Vietnamese then looted and destroyed our people's property. They pulled down their houses and sent all the wood to Vietnam. They also fell coconut and palm trees in all villages and communes.

In Chantrea District, beside sending their Vietnamese henchmen to live on our land, the Vietnamese have intensified repression, accusations, arrests and massacre of our people living near the border area. "On 14 January they killed five people, claiming that they opposed their Indochina Federation. On 16 January they killed three people in Prey Koki, accusing them of joining with the Kampuchea Kroam brothers in opposing Vietnam. They have also arrested other people whom they have suspected of opposing them."

CSO: 4212

'VODK 24 JANUARY BATTLE REPORT: 376 CASUALTIES CLAIMED

BK281357 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] The vigorous and widespread attacks of our heroic army and guerrillas have driven the Vietnamese enemy aggressors into an inextricable military quagmire.

Kompong Cham-Komong Thom battlefield:

Stoeng Trang District--We attacked the Vietnamese between Areak Tnaot and Chrak Bangkong and at Prey Chas south of Chrak Bangkong on 8 January, killing or wounding many. We attacked them at Samkraong, between Samraong and Bor Dap Prampi, and at the crossroads leading to Tuol Sambuor on 9 January. We attacked them at Chrak Bangkong on 15 January, killing 3 and wounding 11. Five others were killed and three wounded in punji pitfalls or by poison stakes. The rest fled to Tuol Sambuor.

Santuk Leu District--We attacked the enemy at Tbeng on 4 and 5 January; between Preng and Tbeng on 6 and 10 January, at Trapeang Tim on 7 January; and at Trapeang Sdau on 9 January, killing or wounding scores of enemy troops.

Stoung District--The inhabitants and militiamen at Stoung township rebelled against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on 28 December, hacking more than 20 to death.

Preah Vihear battlefield:

Sangkum Thmei District--We ambushed enemy troops between Samlanh and Cham-bak on 25 December while the inhabitants of Chhuk, Khum Tbeng, rebelled against them on 6 January, killing three and wounding two when they set fire to the people's rice.

Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District--We attacked or ambushed the Vietnamese aggressors at O Choar near the old hospital on 12 January; between Phum Kanhchang and Phum Vat on 15 January; at Phum Kanhchang on 15 January; at Sre Andong, Chamkar Chek and O Choar on 16 January; between Anlung Puok and Phum Vat, at Phum Kanhchang and a point north of O Reang Khen on 17 January; again at Phum Kanhchang and on the trail to Phum Kandal on 18 January; and when they went from Anlung Puok to Ta Sanh and in Phum Kandal on 19 January, killing or wounding many, including scores who died in punji pitfalls or mine explosions.

Pailin District--We attacked or used booby traps to inflict losses on the Vietnamese troops as they left Phnum Koy for Sala Krau on 13 January when a platoon leader was killed, between Spean Dek and Pang Roloem on 14 January, on Saravan Hill, between Phnum Koy and Saravan Hill and at Bor Tang Su on 15 January; at Phteahu Sangkasei and on Saravan Hill on 16 January; on Phnum Ta Tuy, at Chamkar Chek, Phteahu Sangkasei and in Bor Tang Su on 18 January; and again on Saravan Hill on 19 January.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 376 enemy troops including the killing of a platoon leader, and seized a quantity of ammunition and war materiel."

CSO: 4212

KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS AT CEREMONY MARKING 'KAMPUCHEA' ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] BK281215 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1200 GMT on 24 January carries a 43-minute poorly heard report with recorded portions on a 23 January ceremony marking the first anniversary of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA. The announcer opens by saying: "The slogan of the ceremony held on 23 January to mark the anniversary of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA says a journalist is a revolutionary combatant on the spiritual battlefield. To the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, journalists were the number one enemy. Newspapermen were massacred without mercy. Journals were scarce and served only the cadres. The people had no right to read. Following liberation, on 25 January 1979 the KNUFNS ordered the publication of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA to disseminate news among the masses and rally the surviving journalists to the service of the fatherland. To mark the anniversary of KAMPUCHEA its management organized the ceremony on 23 January 1980."

She adds: "Attending the ceremony as the chairman and guests of honor were Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS and of the KPRC; Bou Thang, chairman of the Central Education and Propaganda Commission; Chey Saphon, director general of SPK and of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA; Un Dara, director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People Radio; Khang Sarin, chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Council; and many office and department cadres attached to the central government as well as all cadres, personnel and workers of KAMPUCHEA.

In a recorded speech, KAMPUCHEA editor in chief (Chan Min) says "Your presence at this anniversary ceremony is not only a manifestation of your attention, care and affection for our staff and cadres, it also constitutes a strong encouragement and source of great pride for all of us.

"Under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, our people were kept in complete darkness and ignorance about developments at home, the leadership and foreign developments. They were denied the rights to read or listen to the radio. Our KNUFNS has restored their sight and hearing. Under the direct leadership of Minister of Information, Press and Culture Keo Chanda, the newspaper KAMPUCHEA was published for the first time on 25 January last year to

meet the demand and hunger for knowledge, understanding and opinion regarding national reconstruction, administrative affairs, the struggle against the nation's enemy, and world developments.

"We the KAMPUCHEA staff and cadres warmly welcome all kinds of advice, constructive criticism and support from the president and other leaders. Like the rest of the people, we thank you for releasing us from the claws of the Beijing lackeys in toppling their regime on 7 January 1979."

The announcer then presents a recorded speech by Chey Saphon, who says: Under the correct leadership of the central organization and thanks to the help of Vietnamese experts as well as cooperation from various ministries, such as the Information, Press and Culture Ministry, together with the close collaboration of SPK and the voice of the Kampuchean people, our newspaper has achieved overwhelming success. Its first issue was accorded a warm welcome from all quarters. With its 12th issue, the paper increased its issues from two to three per month and replaced the use of typewriter preparation with printing. So far KAMPUCHEA has published 28 issues. First, each issue number 6,000 copies. Later we increased this to 10,000 copies. Now we are printing as many as 20,000 copies an issue."

The remainder of the item including the reading of a congratulatory message from NHAN DAN and a recorded speech by Heng Samrin is too poorly heard to process.

CSO: 4212

'VODK': RESISTANCE CONTINUES AGAINST VIETNAMESE

BK290444 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] In an attempt to swallow up and turn Kampuchean territory into Vietnamese territory, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is now intensifying its policy of massacring and exterminating the Kampuchean people in the areas it temporarily controls by destroying and looting all food supplies so as to starve the people to death and by shooting them.

"On 9 January at Peam Chikang, Kang Meas District, Kompong Cham Province, the Vietnamese looted and destroyed the people's rice, salt and other crops and killed a 50-year-old uncle [cheang], a pregnant woman and her two children, and six Chinese residents who were charged with carrying out anti-Vietnamese activities."

On 10 January, in various villages along the Mekong River in Kompong Siem District of Kompong Cham Province, the Vietnamese looted and destroyed the meager rice supplies, other crops and salt belonging to the people, and killed five Kampuchean girls after raping them. On 6 January in Kompong Speu Province, the Vietnamese gathered our people to clear the bushes along Route 4 in order to prevent our guerrillas from ambushing them. When our people refused to go, the Vietnamese killed two of them and detained five others.

In Svay Rieng Province, on 7 January a group of Vietnamese reaped the people's rice at Khum Pong Toek in Romduok District claiming that they are helping our Kampuchean people harvest rice. But two days later, they brought in trucks to transport to Vietnam both the rice harvested by them and that harvested by the Kampuchean people. At the beginning of January in Khum Pong Toek alone, the Vietnamese looted and sent to Vietnam over 500 hectares of our rice. Unable to tolerate these acts of banditry by the Vietnamese, our people joined with militiamen and Khmer troops in attacking the Vietnamese, killing two and capturing three.

CSO: 4212

'VODK': TWO COMMANDERS AMONG 382 SRV TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK281504 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our heroic army and guerrillas are stepping up activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere, implementing the three combat tactics in order to wear out and destroy enemy manpower.

Kompong Cham battlefield:

Cheung Prey District--We attacked the Vietnamese in Phum Chonloah Dai on 9 and 25 December and on 5 January, killing or wounding some of them.

Chamkar Leu District--On 7 January the Vietnamese leaving Tang Kouk for the rubber plantation fell into an ambush, suffering one killed and two wounded with two others wounded by punji stakes.

The southwestern battlefield:

On 30 December militiamen in Chhuk District attacked a Vietnamese rice truck, killing five soldiers. We attacked them at Trapeang Phol, killing two and wounding one on 10 January. The rest abandoned their position for a few days out of fear.

Kompong Trach District--Guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese in Khum Prek Trei, killing seven. Militiamen in Khum Damnak Kantuot sniped at and killed a Vietnamese captain on 18 January. On 1 January four Vietnamese troops were killed and three were wounded in a minefield on Phnum Voar. Two others were killed and two were wounded by punji stakes. In another attempt to raid Phnum Voar on the same day, scores of Vietnamese were killed or wounded in an ambush or by punji traps.

Kampot District--Our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese in Khum Kon Sat on 9 December and along the railroad near the commune on 12 December, killing or wounding four with six others wounded by punji stakes. Our regional guerrilla sniper killed a Vietnamese company commander in Khum Kon Sat on

15 December while the inhabitants of Phum Baoh Trabek, Khum Kon Sat, attacked and killed two Vietnamese troops on 17 December. A group of Vietnamese recruiters was intercepted on the way from Kampot to Toek Chhu on 24 December. One of them was killed and three were wounded.

Tuk Meas District--Militiamen in Dangtong killed seven Vietnamese. The rest abandoned the commune for a few days.

The western Leach District battlefield:

The Vietnamese at five points were attacked on 12 January, killing 15 and wounding 14 with 5 others killed in mine blasts and 5 wounded by punji stakes. Ten others were killed on 13 January at two other points. Punji traps accounted for seven casualties. We attacked the Vietnamese at various points on 14 and 16 January, killing 32 and wounding 24. We seized four enemy positions.

The Battambang battlefield:

Pailin District--We attacked the Vietnamese at Phteah Sangkasei on 15, 19 and 20 January, at Phnum Ta Tuy on 16 January, at Chrak Beng on 18 January and at O Ta Tin on 19 and 20 January, killing or wounding a large number of enemy troops with many of them killed or wounded by punji traps.

Bavel District--At O Lhong on 16 January we killed two and wounded two. Between Ampil Pram Daeum and Anlung Thmas on 17 January we killed two and wounded two with another killed and three wounded by punji stakes. Again at O Lhong on 18 January we killed four and wounded six. At Phnum Mul west of O Lhong on 19 January we killed four and wounded six in a booby trap. At Chakar Traeung on the same day we killed three and wounded five. Between Phnum Ta Sok and Hill No 100 we killed four and wounded six with another killed and four wounded in our traps. When the enemy left Phnum Ta Sok for Hill No 100 we killed 12 and wounded 7 with 3 others wounded in Punji pitfalls.

The Sisophon front south of Route 5--On 18 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Anlung Samnar, killing two and wounding two. On 20 January we attacked them east of Phnum Malai, killing two and wounding two.

"In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 382 enemy troops including 2 commanders, destroyed a truck, seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel, and captured 4 enemy positions in western Leach District."

CSO: 4212

'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: SPIES CAPTURED; 351 CASUALTIES

BK300446 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas are determined to attack the Vietnamese enemy more vigorously and inflict heavier losses on it until they can totally smash its dry season offensive.

Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District--On 15 January the Vietnamese sallying out of Ta Sanh to Phum Vatran over our mines hit our punji stakes, suffering three killed and five wounded. On 18 January we attacked the Vietnamese at O Toek Thla north of Bor Lang, south of O Choar, when they moved from Phum Vat to Ta Sanh and when they moved from Samlot District Hall to O Rang Khen, killing 18 and wounding 13, with some of them killed or wounded by punji stakes and traps. We also destroyed a truck. On 19 January we attacked the Vietnamese at a place near Bor Lang and when they moved from a stream toward Phum (Chancheng Rouch). They suffered 8 killed and 11 wounded in our attacks and by mines and punji traps. On 20 January we attacked the Vietnamese south of O Choar, west of Ta Sanh and south of Phum (Chancheng Rouch). They suffered 14 killed and 17 wounded in our attacks and punji traps.

Pailin District--On 18 January we detonated mines on the road north of Route 10, killing three Vietnamese troops and wounding two. On 20 January we attacked the Vietnamese north of (O Ta Song), at Phnum Ta Tuy and at Phteah Sangkasei, killing 11 and wounding 13 with some dying or being wounded in punji pitfalls and mine explosions. On 21 January we attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Ta Tuy, killing three and wounding two.

Bavel District--We attacked the Vietnamese at O Da on 19 January, west of Phnum Chan Chap on 20 January and again at O Dar on 21 January, killing 10 and wounding 20 with some dying or being wounded from Punji traps.

Sisophon Front South of Route 5--We attacked the Vietnamese at (Sras Chhuk) south of Mak Hoeun on 18 January and at Phnum Dei, Damnak Chheu Kram, east

of Phnum Malai on the way to O Sralau and when they moved as a company from Mak Hoeun to rescue their colleagues south of Phnum Malai on 19 January, killing 51 and wounding 61. Many of them were either killed or wounded by our mines, punji stakes and pitfalls. We also seized 110 mines, 4 AK rifles, 5 rounds of (DK-75) ammunition and a large quantity of materiel. On 20 January we attacked the Vietnamese south of (Khla Ngoap) and at Chambak, killing 9 and wounding 14 with some of them killed or wounded by our mines, punji stakes and pitfalls. On 21 January we launched two attacks against the Vietnamese at Chambak, killing six and wounding five.

Thmar Puok District--On 10 January we captured nine Vietnamese spies--seven men and two women--at Thmar Puok. On 17 January we attacked the Vietnamese west of Phum Damnak and when they moved westward from Phum [name indistinct]. The suffered six killed and six wounded due to our attacks, mines and punji traps. We attacked the Vietnamese north of Phum Thmei on 18 January and near Phum Thmei and Phum Khvav on 19 January, killing 10 and wounding 13, including those killed or wounded by our mines and pitfalls. We destroyed a B-40 gun.

"In sum, on all these battlefronts we killed or wounded 351 enemy troops, destroyed a truck and a gun, and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

KAMPUCHEA

'VODK': BATTLE REPORT FROM BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

BK300716 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK]

[Summary] With active support and cooperation by our people in all localities, our heroic army and guerrillas on all battlefields are vigorously carrying on the people's war against the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators, inflicting more heavy losses on them.

Battambang Battlefield:

Samlot District--On 16 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Trung Khla, killing five and wounding seven. On 17 January a Vietnamese truck ran over our mine north of Trung Khla; all 11 Vietnamese troops aboard were killed. On 18 January a Vietnamese platoon moving westward from O Choar toward (Ta Ngan) hit our mines, ran into our ambush and fell into our pitfalls, suffering 6 killed and 11 wounded. On 19 January the Vietnamese ran into our ambush when they moved from Anlung Puok to Ta Sanh and when they moved to Phum Kandal, suffering nine killed and six wounded. On 20 January the Vietnamese ran into our ambush, hit our mines and fell into our punji traps at the sugarcane plantation north of O Choar, suffering 16 killed and 12 wounded. On 21 January the Vietnamese ran into our ambush, hit our mines and fell into our punji traps at O Ta Tin on the trail from Samlot to Bor Lang, in the area south of O Choar and at Bor Lang, suffering 7 killed and 10 wounded. We attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Andong and near the stream south of Phum Kamchang on 22 January, and west of O Chioar on 23 January, killing 6 and wounding 10.

Bavel District--On 18 January we attacked the Vietnamese south of (O Thip Sida), killing two and wounding five. On 19 January the Vietnamese ran over our mines and hit our punji traps in the area near (O Thip Sida Kraom), suffering eight killed and five wounded.

Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 22 January we attacked the Vietnamese at (?Phnum Dei) and west of Phum Toap Siem, killing seven and wounding nine. On 23 January we attacked the Vietnamese east of (Damnak Kakak), killing 1, wounding 3 and seizing 200 mines.

Thmar Puok District--The Vietnamese ran into our ambush, hit our mines and fell into our punji traps at Phum Kouk Romiet on 5, 8, 11 and 13 January, suffering 10 killed and 21 wounded. On 14 January we attacked the Vietnamese at (Boeng Prasat), killing 4 and wounding 12. They then ran into our mines and punji stakes, suffering five killed and seven wounded. On 15 January we attacked the Vietnamese west of Phuj Sdau and north of (Boeng Prasat), killing 10 and wounding 10. On 17 January we attacked the Vietnamese at (Prasat Boeng), west of Phum Soau and at Thmar Puok, killing 7, wounding 23 and setting a jeep ablaze. On 20 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Thmei and Kouk Romiet, killing 6 and wounding 12. On 21 January the Vietnamese sallying out of (Chang aeur preus) ran into our ambush and hit our punji traps, suffering two killed and five wounded. On 22 and 23 January the Vietnamese ran into our ambush, hit our mines and fell into our punji traps west of Phum Khvav and east of Lbaeuk Svay, suffering 18 killed and 8 wounded. "We seized 12 mortar rounds, 5,000 AK rounds, 50 cans of food which were meant to be humanitarian aid for the Kampuchean people, and a quantity of war materiel. On 23 January we captured nine Vietnamese troops in Thmar Puok.

"In sum, on all these battlefronts we put out of action 329 enemy troops, destroyed 2 vehicles and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

KAMPUCHEA

'VODK': FURTHER CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON VIETNAMESE

BK300543 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Jan 80 SK

[Summary] Our army and guerrillas have intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors in an attempt to completely smash the Vietnamese dry season offensive.

Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese at (O Rkam) bridge on 1 January, at (Kaoh Kong) on 3 January, at the teak forest south of Stung Treng market on 5 January, and south of Stung Treng and at Trapeang Kraham on 7 January, killing 21 and wounding 32, including by means of mines, punji stakes and pitfalls.

Mondolkiri battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese at Royor on 2 January, at Rovak and when they sallied out of Royor to Phum (Khlong) on 3 January, and at Sre Krapeu on 5 January. They suffered 25 killed and 27 wounded by our attacks, punji stakes and pitfalls.

Central Region battlefield:

Stoeng Trang District--We attacked the Vietnamese at Santhik and north of O Pram on 7 January, when they sallied out of Khtuoy to Toek Chup on 8 January, and when they fled from Toek Chup to Khtuoy and in Tuol Leap on 9 January, killing 31 and wounding 37, including those who died in mine explosions and punji traps. We seized 15 cans of food which was meant to be humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people.

Prey Chhor District--We attacked the Vietnamese at (Thmar Pun) on 2 January, when they moved from Phum (Prey Kuy) on 4 January, when they moved westward from Tbeng on 7 January, and in the area east of Tbeng on 8 January. They suffered 15 killed and 18 wounded by our attacks, mine explosions and punji traps.

Baray District--We attacked the Vietnamese at Bak Sna on 1 January, west of Phum O Krakhop to Phum Andong, at Veal Thom and at O Krakhop on 4 January, killing 20 and wounding 22 with some killed or wounded by mine explosions and punji traps.

Koh Kong battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese at (Veal Thmar Tup) on 3 January, at Phum Thmei on 4 January, at (Veal Bat Daop) on 5 January, at Phum Thmei plantation on 6 January, and at Chamkar Leu on 7 January, killing 22 and wounding 39 with some killed or wounded in mine explosions and puni traps.

Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District--On 22 January at Vietnamese platoon sallying out of Bor Lang toward O Chom ran into our ambush, suffering two killed and two wounded. They fled and hit our mines, suffering 7 killed and 12 wounded.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we put out of action 341 enemy troops and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel."

CSO: 4212

KAMPUCHEA

'VODK' BATTLE REPORT: EMULATION CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED

BK301012 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Summary] "Our heroic army and guerrillas on all battlefields throughout the country pledge to vigorously and effectively implement the three combat tactics, using to the maximum the four categories of forces, and launch an emulation campaign to completely defeat the Vietnamese enemy's February mop-up operation."

Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield: On 14 January we attacked the Vietnamese west of the Mekong River, killing two and wounding four. On 15 January our informants [chhlop samngat] and people in Thalabarivat District jointly attacked the Vietnamese at Phum Ngon, killing seven and wounding four.

The battlefield west of Leach District--We attacked the Vietnamese at several areas from 15 to 22 January. They suffered 82 killed and 78 wounded by our attacks, mine explosions and punji traps.

Battambang battlefield:

Samlot District--On 24 January a group of Vietnamese troops moving along a stream toward Phum Kandal ran into our guerrilla ambush, suffering three killed and five wounded.

Pailin District--We attacked the Vietnamese when they moved northward from Phnum Ta Tuy and at Phteah Sangkasei on 21 January, killing 9 and wounding 10. On 22 January we attacked them at Phteah Sangkasei and when they moved out of Kamreang to Boeng a Chean, killing 9 and wounding 10. We also seized 1 AK, 1 AR-15, 1 telephone set, 400 meters of telephone wire and a quantity of materiel. On 23 January the Vietnamese ran into our ambush and hit our mines and punji stakes at Phnum Saravan and when they moved from Sala Krau, suffering 13 killed and 13 wounded. We also seized an AK and a quantity of materiel.

Bavel District--On 16 January two Vietnamese troop trucks moving from Bavel to Phum Ampil hit our mines, the two trucks exploded and caught fire and

all 36 Vietnamese troops aboard were killed. We attacked the Vietnamese at O Lhong on 24 January and at Bavel on 25 January, killing 12 and wounding 20, including 1 killed and 3 wounded by punji stakes. On 26 January we again attacked the Vietnamese at O Lhong, killing two and wounding [number dropped].

Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 18 January we attacked the Vietnamese at (O Sampor), killing 13 and wounding 13. On 24 January we attacked the Vietnamese at Khla Ngoap, east of Khla Ngoap, Chambak Camp, Banteay Chas and (O Sampor). They suffered 20 killed and 17 wounded by our attacks, mine explosions and punji traps. We also destroyed a truck. On 25 January the Vietnamese ran into our ambush and hit our mines at (O Sampor) and south of Route 5, suffering six killed and nine wounded. We also seized 300 AK rounds and a quantity of B-40 rockets. On 26 January we attacked the Vietnamese both east and west of Chambak Camp, killing eight, wounding two and setting two trucks ablaze.

"In sum, on all these battlefields we killed or wounded 412 enemy troops, destroyed 5 trucks and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other materiel."

CSO: 4212

BRIEFS

ICRA AID TO KOMPONG THOM PROVINCE--On [date indistinct] December 1979 representative of Stoung District Health Committee in Kompong Thom Province held a ceremony to receive a quantity of medicines as aid from the ICRC to an infirmary built by the people in the district. The representative thanked the ICRC through the KNUFNS for aid to relieve Kampuchean people in health fields. [BK121416 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Dec 79 BK]

VPA PHOTO EXHIBITION--In order to mark the 35th VPA founding anniversary and express gratitude to the Vietnamese troops who have helped to liberate the Kampuchean nation and people from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime, the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture organized a photo exhibition in Phnom Penh, opening on 20 December. Attending this opening ceremony were Bou Thang, chairman of the central education and propaganda commission; Keo Chanda, minister of information, press and culture; Ros Samay, minister in charge of special affairs, religious affairs, Buddhism, economic relations with foreign countries, the tribunal and drafting of the constitution; cadres from all central ministries and departments; Nguyen Van Dieu, charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy to Phnom Penh capital; and many Vietnamese military cadres and experts. [BK121416 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK]

MONDOLKIRI HARVEST--During the past 20 days various regional units of the Mondolkiri armed forces helped inhabitants harvest rice on two-thirds of the rice acreage, thus making Mondolkiri the first self-sufficient province in food. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Dec 79 BK]

PREY VENG EDUCATION CONGRESS--From 6 to 9 December the Prey Veng Provincial education service organized a congress to assess past achievements in education. The congress was presided over by the provincial people's revolutionary committee and attended by over 20 cadres from education services in various districts. A report made at the congress showed that there are now 535 schools, 85,175 school children and 1,564 teachers in the province. A representative of the provincial people's revolutionary committee urged those attending to strive hard to expand education and hold the spirit of revolutionary vigilance high against all enemy maneuvers. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Dec 79 BK]

RESTORATION OF FISHERIES--Since the 7 January liberation day, fishermen have returned to their hometown in areas along Mekong River and Tonle Sap Lake, such as in Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Thom provinces. In Siem Reap Province there are now 6 main fishing centers, 200 fishing groups, 893 big fishing boats, almost 2,000 small boats, (?100) small motorboats and a large quantity of fishing nets and tools. Kompong Chhnang Province has also set up many fishing groups with 1,216 fishermen. Pursat Province has set up many fishing groups. At the end of October, fishermen in these areas caught almost 500 tons of fish. In Phnom Penh, 35 fishing groups with 35 boats were set up in Chrang Charmeh. Maritime fisheries have also been restored in Kompong Som with 668 fishermen. Fishermen throughout the country are determined to develop fisheries to contribute to improving the people's livelihood. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jan 80 BK]

11 JANUARY BATTLE BULLETIN--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas put out of action 420 Vietnamese aggressor troops, including 1 battalion commander, 1 company commander and 1 Vietnamese commune headman, and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel as a result of various ambushes and attacks in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, between 15 and 30 December; in Kompong Som between 28 and 31 December; in Koh Kong between 24 and 31 December; west of Leach District, Pursat Province, between 2 and 7 January; in Anlung Veng District, Addar Meanchey Province, between 16 and 31 December; and in Kulen District and Sangkum Thmei District, Preah Vihear Province, where the battalion commander was killed in a mine explosion, between 10 and 26 December. [BK210014 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK]

12 JANUARY BATTLE BULLETIN--A total of 363 Vietnamese aggressor troops were put out of action, a troop truck and a C-25 field radio destroyed, and a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel seized by the heroic army and guerrillas in Sambo District, Kratie Province, between 17 and 23 December; in the southwestern and Sisophon districts, Battambang Province, between 30 December and 8 January. [BK210014 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK]

13 JANUARY BATTLE BULLETIN--Our heroic army and guerrilla forces put out of action 432 enemy troops, destroyed 2 trucks and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel in Baray, Santuk and Stoeng Trang districts, Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom area, between 25 December and 4 January; in Svay Leu District, Siem Reap, on 28 December when Phum Dambok Khpos, Ta Seim Rohal, Trapeang Tim, Trapeang Svay, Kev Ray, Rolum Tuk, Svay Leu and Phnum Kulen were completely liberated; in Moung District, Battambang, between 25 and 29 November; in Bavel District, Battambang, from 5 to 8 January; and in Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 8 December. [BK211607 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK]

14 JANUARY BATTLE BULLETIN--As a result of our Kampuchean people's war movement under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and [word indistinct], 403 enemy troops were either killed or wounded and a field radio as well as a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war materiel were seized in our army and guerrilla attacks or ambushes in Siem Reap Province between 24 and 26 December; in Oddar Meanchey between 25 and 30 December; and in Thma Puok and Sisophon districts, Battambang, between 4 and 8 January. [BK211607 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK]

15 JANUARY BATTLE BULLETIN--Effectively implementing our guerrilla war line and three combat tactics, our national army and guerrillas put out of action 305 Vietnamese troops and seized a large quantity of weapons and ammunition, including 300 machinegun rounds and 5,000 AR-15 rounds between 30 December and 11 January in the Oddar Meanchey battlefield and in Sisophon, Bavel and Pailin districts of Battambang Province. [BK211607 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Jan 80 BK]

16 JANUARY BATTLE BULLETIN--Our heroic national army and guerrillas, through intensified guerrilla attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields, from 2 to 10 January put out of action 353 enemy troops, destroyed a tractor in Siem Bok District of Stung Treng Province, in Oddar Meanchey Province and in Bavel, Pailin and Samlot districts in Battambang Province. They also liberated a village in Siem Bok District and destroyed a tractor in Samlot District. Moreover, three Vietnamese soldiers also surrendered to them in Thmar Puok District. [BK211607 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 50 Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Jan 80 BK]

CSO: 4212

GREETINGS TO LAO AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

BK301131 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Jan (KPL)--Sandor Harmati, president of the Hungarian Committee for Solidarity, on behalf of all the delegates to the conference of the solidarity committees of socialist countries held recently in Budapest, has sent the following message to Souk Vongsak, president of the Lao Asian-African Solidarity Committee.

"The delegates of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Kampuchea, Cuba, Laos, Poland, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Hungary to the Conference of the Solidarity Committees of Socialist Countries meeting in Budapest extend to you, your committee and the heroic Lao people their fraternal salutations. The delegations to the conference noted that the solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples has increased all over the world and should be further expanded. All the participants demand an end to all attempts of interference from outside, threatening peace, freedom, independence and socialist development of the Indochinese peoples. They vehemently condemn the manoeuvres of the imperialists against the Indochinese peoples. The conference also draws attention to the aggressive attempts by the Chinese hegemonists against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos."

CSO: 4220

LAOS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Vientiane, 2 Jan (KPL)--Japan has donated 30 million yen to the Lao sports, physical education and fine arts department for 1980. A protocol to this effect was signed here on December 31 between Visian Bounhaksa, deputy minister of education, sports and religious affairs, and Japanese Ambassador Minoru Takeda. The money is to be spent on sports equipment. [BK141411 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 2 Jan 80 BK]

CSO: 4220

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAN, PAKISTAN

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 2 Jan 80 p 3

[Editorial: "One Uniform National Opinion"]

[Text] America has warned Russia that if its armed forces in Afghanistan cross the Pakistani border, the U.S. too would use its military power to stop such action as per their 25 year old defense agreement with Pakistan. Mr. Brzezinski, adviser on national security to the American president, explained that President Carter himself had authorized him to announce this warning. He [Mr Carter] has also pointed this intention of America out to President Zia in his conversation by telephone

The critical situation resulting from Russia's open and complete military aggression in Afghanistan has started a series of expressions of protests and vexation all over the world, so much so that even Charan Singh, the Prime Minister of India, which has a "friendship pact" with Russia, has publicly expressed his apprehension over it. But if this action of Russia has given a sharp blow to the freedom and independence of Afghanistan, its immediate results are causing worry mostly to Pakistan. In light of this, an open warning to Russia by a superpower like America and its official declaration of its intention to use its military power for Pakistan's Defense is not an ordinary event.

Mr Brzezinski, in connection with this warning, also said that this is a pact with which the U.S. will firmly abide. But due to the experience which Pakistan has with America in connection with defense pacts, the people in Pakistan are justified in being careful and hesitant in believing this declaration and warning. One immediate (and important) reason for this is that the Russian domination of Afghanistan has effected some basic and long range changes, but America at this moment, instead of taking this question to the United Nations, got a resolution passed in the Security Council which is directly related to the American hostages in Tehran. America is well aware that Iran and Pakistan are brotherly Moslem countries and Pakistanis can not but feel the contradiction which lies in actions against Iran and the offer of help and cooperation to Pakistan.

Regardless of this contradictory (present) policy of America toward Iran and Pakistan, the difficult and serious situation that Pakistan is facing as the result of Russian military action in Afghanistan has left Pakistan with three alternatives:

1. Accept the American offer and be ready to pay any price for trusting and cooperating with America.
2. Follow the "which way the wind blows" adage and be ready to face whatever situation this course of action creates.
3. Attempt not to annoy Russia. In other words, a course of non-alignment should be followed during the mutual confrontation between the two superpowers and maintain that it was Afghanistan's own luck that it faced such a situation while pretending to be nonaligned inspite of its friendship with Russia.

These three alternatives do not guarantee Pakistan's freedom, independence, and safety. The experience we had with depending on America for our defense does not encourage us to trust America. To escape Russian anger is not easy, because it has the so called "friendship pact," which it used as a basis to introduce its armed forces into Afghanistan, which it has with India also. Under these circumstances, the proper and positive method of operation for us would be to at once make arrangements for unification of our national opinion. Attempts should be made to get help from our natural allies, the Islamic brotherhood, all over the world. Political activities and ban on political parties have their own importance but now it is not a question of politics but of a race and nation's safety and freedom.

The government should win the faith of lending patriotic political leaders representing different schools of thought and get their cooperation for the unity of the nation to avoid a situation similar to the one which existed prior to 16 October when a major segment of the nation's press considered the Afghan refugees as their "god-brothers" and advocated helping them, while some wretched elements insisted on calling them "gangsters and deserters." Now one opinion on a national level is imperative in order to avoid such contradictions, and to form a clear viewpoint on such matters as how can we trust and depend on America which left no stone unturned in opposing our policy of peaceful use of nuclear energy? How can the so called nonalignment and friendship, which paved the way or even proved to be an invitation for the Russians to take over Afghanistan, guarantee us different or better results? Especially, when the real goal of Russia is a warm-water port or coast and not Afghanistan. Some solid answer to these basic questions and finding a way to make the whole nation act in the right direction can be attained only by taking the whole nation into confidence and by formation of a uniform national opinion.

7997

CSO: 4211

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON PUBLISHING

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 20 Dec 79 p 5

[Editorial: "This Amendment Is Difficult"]

[Text] As a result of a presidential ordinance two articles of the Pakistan Penal Code (Nos 499 & 500) have been amended. According to which any material, except court proceedings, printed in a newspaper or magazine that may slander a person, can be subjected to police action, even if that material is based on facts or written in public interest.

Through this ordinance a decree of the Federal Cabinet of 27 November has been given the form of a law. Its purpose is explained as protection of citizens from publication of defamatory material against them. But the vocabulary also implied that it will result in discouraging publication of truth and narration of facts. Therefore, besides the newspaper world, some jurists also expressed amazement and vexation at this decree.

According to the words of this decree, publication of material even relating to theft, robbery, breach of promise, graft, dishonesty, criminal attack, smuggling, or almost any criminal act (even when it is a police report) is not only punishable but open to police interference.

When this decree of the Federal Cabinet was published, both of the national organizations of newspapers and magazines (APNS and CPNE) as well as the organization of workers of the newspaper industry (PFUJ) voiced their opposition and perturbation over this decree. The first two organizations passed many resolutions and via telegrams requested the president for a meeting with their delegations before this decree of the federal cabinet was made a law, so that they might present their point of view on this important issue. And the organization of newspaper workers raised this issue at a reception where federal minister of labor and energy, Lieutenant General Faiz Ali Chisti was the chief guest, and in response to the newspaper workers' requests had assured them that he would inform the president about the feelings of the newspaper workers.

In light of all this, we have to say that the way this law under question, ignoring the protests and grievances, was amended is not laudatory.
[PASSAGES CENSORED IN THE ORIGINAL]

Theoretically, there is some room for accepting the reasons presented by the government in this regard, "to protect responsible citizens from the irresponsible writer." No one should be allowed a free hand for improper attack on people's reputation and honor in the name of freedom of expression, but the restriction which affects the publication of "material based on facts and in the public interest" and which can be dangerous to the freedom and respect of an editor or publisher, even before the court order, is too unlawful and an extremist kind of action. Especially, under circumstances where it is no secret that the established and professional blackmailers, also known as writers, have the government's protection. At first sight, this amendment in question is not only [REMAINING SENTENCE CENSORED IN THE ORIGINAL TEXT] but is also against basic human rights and the teachings of the Moslem faith which in every situation dictates that in Moslem society it is a moral and religious duty of every Muslim to speak the truth and protect rights. In the present circumstances, when a total censorship is imposed on the press, this amendment is difficult even from a practical point of view, because due to the censorship, importance is already given to "what will be allowed to be printed" instead of "what should be written."

7997

CSO: 4211

BRIEFS

PACE OF INVESTMENT INCREASED--Mr Iqbal Saeed, Chairman of the Investment Promotion Bureau, said the Government was keen to accelerate the pace of investment in the country and to remove all bottlenecks impeding the pace of investment. During a meeting with Shaikh Ishrat Ali, President of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, on Jan. 17; Mr Iqbal Saeed said the Government was prepared to grant additional incentives within reasonable limits to the investors to achieve the objective. Explaining the process through which an industrial project had to pass, he said that if all formalities were completed the sanction was expeditiously granted by the Government within the shortest possible period, but usually it took the investors minimum eight months to line up the credit needed for the project and, to get clearance from the State Bank and financial institutions, another three months were consumed. By the time the machinery arrived and building was completed, a minimum period of 18 months went by. He said the delay in arranging necessary funds and executing the project could largely be controlled by the entrepreneurs themselves. Mr Iqbal Saeed disclosed that an area of 250 acres, located at about 70 miles from Karachi in Uthal (Baluchistan), was being developed by the Government at a fast pace with all infrastructural facilities to grow such vegetables and fruits as were in large demand in the neighbouring Persian Gulf states. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 10 to 12 crore, he said. Sheikh Ishrat Ali disclosed during the meeting that in consonance with the Government's desire to promote industrial investment in collaboration with foreign investors, particularly with the Muslim members of OPEC, he would shortly lead a delegation of Pakistani investors to the United Arab Emirates to sign a memorandum of understanding with his counterparts in UAE. Mr Iqbal Saeed also discussed matters relating to industrial and scientific research and the Federation's proposal to set up a national research utilization board which is now on the anvil. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Jan 80 p 5]

UK GRANTS FOR CARGO SHIPS--Britain has provided Pakistan a grant of pound sterling 9.6 million for purchase of three cargo ships. The British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and the Federal Minister for Finance Planning Commerce and Coordination Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan signed an exchange of letters here today under which the British Government makes

available to the Government of Pakistan pound sterling 9.6 million (dollars 21.6 million) as grant towards the purchase price of three cargo ships which are to be built in Britain for the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation. Earlier Lord Carrington called on the Federal Finance Minister who briefed him on the present economic situation of Pakistan. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

PAK-SOMALI AIR ACCORD--The Pakistan Government and the Somali Democratic Republic have formally signed an air services agreement at a simple but impressive ceremony at the Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs according to a message received here today from Mogadishu. The Pakistan Ambassador in Somalia, Mr Zafar Mahmud signed the agreement on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. From the Somalian side the agreement was signed by the Secretary Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Also present at the ceremony were the Chairman of the Somalian Airlines and senior officials of Somali Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. The Civil Aviation Department of Pakistan and Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) have already actively cooperating and providing assistance to the Somalian Airlines in its operations. The Director-General Somalian Civil Aviation Ministry and the Ambassador of Pakistan both expressed the hope that the cooperation in this field would be further promoted with the signing of this important agreement. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Jan 80 p 8]

WFP AID--The Government of Pakistan and the United Nations FAO World Food Programme signed here this morning a plan of operations providing for WFP assistance totalling 25.36 million dollars to Pakistan. The plan of operations was signed for the Government of Pakistan by Mr A. Sami Qureshi, Secretary Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Cooperatives and for the World Food Programme by Mr M J Priestley, representative of the World Food Programme and resident representative of United Nations Development Programme in Pakistan. The WFP assistance includes 47,770 metric tons of wheat, 3,583 metric tons of edible oil, 4,777 metric tons of dried skim milk, 3,583 metric tons of pulses, 2,388 metric tons of sugar and 215 metric tons of tea. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Jan 80 p 1]

CSO: 4220

PHILIPPINES

FIRE BUGS IN MANILA REPORTED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES 25 Jan 80 p 6

[Article by Manolo B. Jara: "Fire Bugs in Manila"]

[Text] Manila's law enforcing agencies believe that there is an organised terrorist group behind the spate of arson cases in Philippine's capital. Part of the group has been dug out, but it is feared that this may only be the tip of the iceberg. Manolo B. Jara writes on the detection of the crime.

What started as a minor airport "incident" had led to something big: the busting of an urban terror group behind the rash of arson cases in Metro Manila last year.

The plot may well have come from one of those Hollywood detectives thrillers but "this one was for real," Philippine military authorities said.

Until the airport incident, authorities admitted they were in the dark as to who were responsible for the spate of arson cases involving big business establishments.

These included the burning of the Sulo Hotel in suburban Quezon City last November, fires at the Philippine Village Hotel and Holiday Inn in Manila; burning of the floating casino, MV Philippines; attempted arson at two huge shopping complexes; and the sending of gift-wrapped bombs to two cabinet ministers and other selected personalities.

As related by military intelligence authorities, these arson cases were the handiwork of a subversive group, aptly called "Light a Five Movement." The movement operated under an umbrella organisation, the Nagkakaisang Partidong Demokratiko Sosyalistang Pilipinas (NP-DSP) of the United Socialist Democratic Party of the Philippines.

According to the military, the party counts among its members some religious intellectuals, rightists and anti-martial law elements now residing abroad.

Authorities said they knew of the existence of the organisation but they had no definite lead as to its involvement in the rash of arson cases. And the "big break" they were waiting for came on December 12.

On that day, several pieces of unclaimed baggage were being transferred from the airport's customs arrival area to the inter-line office for safe-keeping. A pack of imported cigarettes accidentally fell off a damaged box with the markings "Ben Z. Lim."

The pack contained blasting caps wrapped with cotton. When the whole box was opened, it yielded several explosive devices, together with a manual, demolition and subversive literature, authorities said.

On December 14, or two days later, Mr Lim went to the airport to claim his baggage. Authorities did not arrest him outright, but placed him under surveillance.

Mr Lim has been identified by military authorities as an expatriate of Filipino descent and working with a foreign aircraft firm as an engineer.

Military authorities said the surveillance paid off because this led them to other members of the organisation who were later arrested. A total of 15 suspects were apprehended, including Eduardo Olaguer, a local newspaper executive and his wife Esther. Mr Olaguer, according to the military, has been identified as the "brain" behind the group's operations.

Authorities said the group aimed to "destabilise" the government through terror and violence. And the capture of key suspects came only a few days before they were to carry out their mission.

Authorities said between Christmas Day and New Year's Eve, the group was supposed to assassinate Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Information Minister Francisco Tatad, Education Minister Onofre Corpuz, Highways Minister Vicente Paterno, General Romeo Espino, Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of staff, and General Fabian Ver, head of the Presidential Security Command.

The group also planned to bomb newspaper offices, radio-TV stations and several hotels and government buildings.

Large quantities of explosives brought in clandestinely from abroad complete with blasting caps, remote control devices, manuals for the manufacture of explosives and assorted weapons were confiscated from the group.

General Prospero Olivas, chief of the Constabulary Metro Manila Command (Metrocom), said the burning of the Sulo Hotel and the floating casino and

attempts to set fire to establishments where innocent people would have been killed "exemplify the little value placed by these people on human life and human rights."

"The fact that rigged explosives were already prepared for delivery clearly shows that they were ready to operate any time and commit urban guerrilla warfare and terrorism," General Olivas said.

The involvement of anti-martial law elements abroad was also confirmed by General Olivas. He said Steve Psinakis, an in-law of former Philippine Vice President Fernando Lopez was implicated as the one who arranged the delivery into the country of the explosives and other armaments.

Authorities said it was also Mr Psinakis who engineered the escape of Eugenio Lopez Jr and Sergio Osmana III to the U.S. two years ago. The young Lopez and Osmana, scions of two wealthy and politically-famous Filipino families, have been charged with plotting to assassinate President Marcos.

By most conservative estimates, military demolition experts said the explosives and incendiaries confiscated from the group were enough to blow up and destroy all the first-run theatres, five star hotels and media companies in Metro Manila.

"It is the assessment of intelligence analysts that we have a set back by at least 10 years the group's timetable for the overthrow of the government," one military officer said.

CSO: 4220

GNP GROWS 5.8 PERCENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Dec 79 p 12

[Article by R. Pajarillo]

[Text]

The Philippine economy may not show a good score card this year, but Economic Planning Minister Gerardo Sicat has cause for jubilation anyway.

Minister Sicat, at the tailend of his press briefing last Monday morning, said the economic boxscores displayed a growth of 5.8 per cent in the gross national product (GNP), the sum of all economic activity this year versus that of 1978.

His staffers at the National Economic and Development authority, where he holds away as director-general, fed him with advance information that the GNP this year could well be P86.731 billion, after adjusting for the impact of inflation.

The GNP score for 1979 is low even by Sicat's standards but Sicat said it is "not unimpressive." His cause for jubilation; the world economy is in a troubling recession, no one

country is exempted, but the Philippine economy is showing a better-than-average growth.

Said an official report he sent Malacañang two days ago.

"This growth performance indicates the basic health of our economy, given the adverse problems faring us especially on the international front and sound foundation of our government programs.

While the growth rate is below the adjusted targets of the five-year plan (we adjusted these from 6 to 6.5 per cent in mid-year), the performance is very creditable and stands well in comparison with many countries."

To newsmen at his press briefing, Sicat promised a copy of his official report. By Monday afternoon, the one-page summary showed the "we continue to grow in all sectors."

Yet while there was growth in all sectors as Sicat said, the growths were uneven and must sub-sectors failed to match their 1978 performance.

The agriculture, fishery and forestry sector, for instance, rose this year by only 4.4 per cent. Palay, banana, corn, sugar (due to improving world market prices) and other crops heaved up output in the

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, CY 1977 TO 1979 (In per cent)		
Industry	At constant prices of 1972	
	1977-1978 (Revised)	1978-1979 (Advance)
1. Agriculture, fishery and forestry	4.3	4.4
2. Industrial sector	6.6	6.7
a. Mining and quarrying	3.9	17.6
b. Manufacturing	6.8	5.4
c. Construction	6.9	7.9
d. Electricity, gas and water	5.2	12.4
3. Service sector	5.3	5.7
a. Transport, communication and storage	4.4	5.9
b. Commerce	6.4	6.2
c. Services	5.0	6.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	5.8	5.7
Gross national product at market prices	6.3	5.8
Indirect taxes net of subsidies	16.7	4.0
Capital consumption allowance	6.4	6.6
Net national product or national income	5.1	6.0

Sources: National Economic and Development Authority

farm sector. But this sector never clambered up as high as the 4.8 per cent climb in 1978 because high costs and an outbreak of hog disease in the livestock sector, and the selective ban on log exports held back farm output.

The industrial sector, with a 6.7 percent showing, did only a millimeter better than the 6.6 percent growth last year. This sector nearly never lived up to last years record, except that output in the mining and quarrying subsector responded quickly to sudden surges in the London and New York prices of copper, gold, silver, cobalt and nickel. That the government wanted the utilities sub-sector--electricity, gas and water--to hurry up installation of power in rural areas help the industrial sector to nose out its 1978 performance.

The manufacturing sub-sector was a laggard this year. Against a gain of 6.8 percent in 1978, it could eke out only a 5.4 percent mark after higher production costs, shortage of working capital, and slowed-down consumer demand due to income-eroding inflation battered factory operations.

Face-savers in this sub-sector were manufacturers of electrical machinery, footwear and wearing apparel, non-metallic mineral products, textiles, and leather products. Explorers and refiners of oil as well as producers of coal also aided manufacturing growth.

The construction subsector nearly failed to overtake its 1978 record of 6.9 percent. Its seven percent advance this year was an honor vested on contractors who lived through tight credit, scarcity of cement and other construction materials, and negotiated for cost adjustments under escalator clauses in their contracts.

The service sector fell behind its 1978 performance of 5.8 percent. Its 1979 boost, by 5.7 percent, could be faulted on the general slow pace in economic activity, on which its sub-sectors--transport, communication, and storage, commerce and services (including hotels, restaurants, and recreational houses)--ride on.

Particularly, transport communication and storage ran into rising operating costs and higher investments required. Higher air fares plus the opening of China as a tourist destination led to declined tourist traffic and hotel revenues this year.

CSO: 4220

MINING OUTPUT UP 45 PERCENT IN 1979

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Dec 79 p 12

[Text]

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) reported yesterday that value of the country's mineral exports in 1979 will increase by at least 45 per cent over that of 1978.

Natural Resources Minister Jose J. Leido, Jr. said that data gathered as of the end of November indicated that export earnings from mineral products already reached \$737.55 million or P5.44 billion.

The figures showed that compared with last year's performance, value of mineral exports this year will be higher by at least 45 per cent. In 1978, total mineral exports were valued at \$509.16 million.

Leido said the increase was a direct result of significant upward adjustments in the prices of the country's major mineral exports.

Copper continued to be the country's No. 1

mineral export, raking in \$447.57 million in foreign exchange. The amount represented 60 per cent of the total mineral exports as of end-November.

Compared with last year's performance, value of copper exports this year increased by 59 per cent. Last year's export earnings from copper exports totaled \$281.85 million.

Leido attributed the increase in copper export earnings to the marked improvement in copper prices which already overshot the one dollar-level.

Gold exhibited an increase in value of 30.61 per cent. Gold sales this year totaled P1.15 billion. Last year, gold sales aggregated P798.85 million.

Silver, the other precious metal, recorded an increase in value of 83.67 per cent. This year's silver export

earnings totaled P106.85 million while last year's income from silver aggregated P58.17 million.

Molybdenum (metal) registered the highest value increase at 265.27 per cent. Total value this year was P28.98 million. Last year, it reached only P7.7 million.

Other metallic mineral exports which exhibited significant increases in value were lead (197.4 per cent), iron lump ore (89.75 per cent), cobalt (55.7 per cent), zinc (56.13 per cent), nickel (30.33 per cent), and manganese (30.65 per cent).

Cement still led the country's non-metallic mineral products. This year, earnings from cement totaled P2.08 billion which was 74.44 per cent more than that of last year's earnings.

PHILIPPINES

LOG EXPORTS DROP 151 PERCENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Dec 79 p 15

[Text] The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) reported yesterday that the volume of log exports this year dropped by 151.1 percent compared to that of 1978.

Natural Resources Minister Jose J. Leido, Jr. said that the country exported this year 880,000 cubic meters of logs. Last year, volume of log exports totaled 2.21 million cubic meters.

Leido added that foreign exchange earnings from log exports went down by 25 percent from \$144.86 million in 1978 to \$108 million in 1979.

President Marcos authorized this year exportation of 1.2 million cubic meters of logs which was 13 percent lower than that authorized in 1978. Of the 1.2 million cubic meters authorized only 880,000 cubic meters were actually exported.

Several log exporters deliberately withheld sales of their log export quota due to the low prices prevailing in the export market.

But the principal reason for the 151.1 percent decrease in the volume of log exports was the implementation of Presidential Decree No. 865 which allows limited and selective log exportation. The same decree directs timber licensees to export only 25 percent of their allowable cut.

The goal of the government is to completely phase out log exportation in the next few years. The country is moving towards total wood processing. Instead of logs, the country will export finished wood products.

Leido also reported that log production in 1979 decreased by 7.18 percent vs. 1978.

Last year, timber licensees produced 7.16 million cubic meters of logs. This year, total log production stood at 6.68 million cubic meters.

The drop in log production was a welcome development in the MNR which has been waging a campaign for wise utilization and conservation of the country's forest resources.

Leido likewise noted a 40 percent decrease in lumber production. As of October 30, 1979, lumber production totaled 1.01 million cubic meters. 810,000 cubic meters less the production in 1978.

Of the 1.01 million cubic meters of lumber produced 557,547 cubic meters worth \$124.63 million were exported. The volume is lower by three percent but the value is higher by 46 percent when compared to that of 1978.

Veneer production increased by 5.8 percent from 546,341 cubic meters in 1978 to 580,427 cubic meters in 1979. Of the volume produced in 1979, 138,000 cubic meters valued at \$17 million were exported.

As of September 30, 1979, plywood production stood at 277,754 cubic meters which was 43 percent less the production in 1978. The volume of plywood exports increased by 9.18 percent from 361,780 cubic meters last year to 395,000 cubic meters this year.

CSO: 4220

FISH PRODUCTS EXPORTS HIT \$95-M, UP 32 PERCENT OVER 1979

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Dec 79 p 24

[Text]

Natural Resources Minister Jose J. Leido, Jr. reported yesterday that the country exported this year fish and fishery products valued at \$94.9 million, or roughly P700 million, which was 32 per cent higher than last year's \$72.18 million or roughly P532 million.

Leido said that as of Nov. 30, 1979, the volume of fishery exports had already reached 58,000 tons. Last year, total volume of export was 48,000 tons.

Frozen shrimps remained the country's top fishery export, hauling in this year \$31.34 million or P231 million.

Leido said, however, that the value of shrimp export could have reached \$40 million had it not been for the fact that it had been undervalued in the export market due to poor quality.

Earlier, it was reported that the country's

shrimp exports are being discriminated upon in the Japanese market because of its high bacterial content.

The second top fishery export this year was frozen and chilled tuna which earned for the country \$21.6 million or P156 million. Dried seaweeds was in far third, having earned only \$4.7 million.

Other fishery exports and their dollar earnings were: shellcraft, \$4.6 million; aquarium fish, \$2.3 million; frozen and chilled fish, \$2.03 million; ornamental shell, \$1.6 million; reptile skin, \$1.4 million; and frozen scallop meat, \$0.4 million.

CSO: 4220

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO PRICE HIKES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Dec 79 p 1, 9

[Text]

President Marcos has a Christmas gift for the thousands of Virginia tobacco farmers in the North.

Starting next year, minimum prices of Virginia tobacco will be increased to provide farmers greater incentive to improve their method of production.

Justice Federico B. Moreno, chairman and general manager of the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration (PVTa), said the following increases have been approved by President Marcos: Grade A — from P8.50 to P10; Grade B — from P8 to P9; Grade C — from P7.50 to P8; Grade D — from P6.65 to P7.25; and Grade E

— from P6.25 to P6.75.

The good reject tobacco leaf, according to Moreno, is given a minimum price of P3.50 per kilo. At present, no minimum price is set for reject tobacco although it constitutes 19 per cent of the farmers' total produce.

The increase in prices was the result of a tripartite conference that ran to almost three weeks, with the farmers represented by the president of the national federation of tobacco planters organizations and presidents of various provincial federations and buyers represented by

manufacturers, exporters, and processors.

In arriving at the new floor price of Virginia tobacco leaf, the conferees computed the percentage distribution of tobacco purchases at trading centers from 1975 to 1979 and the average percentage distribution of tobacco produce in the various PVTa compact farms.

Moreno said the 1980 tobacco trading which is set to start on Feb. 15, 1980, is expected to further boost the income of the farmers in view of the hike in the prices of tobacco. (IMR)

CSO: 4220

COCONUT PRODUCTS CAN BOOST INCOME

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Dec 79 p 22

[Text]

Two potential sources of additional income for coconut farmers — who are among the impoverished sectors of Philippine agriculture — have been identified by two educational institutions.

The Visayan State college of agriculture (VISCA) in Baybay, Leyte, has identified dairy goat raising under coconut trees as having promising potentials for providing additional income for coconut farmers.

The University of the Philippines at Los Baños, on the other hand, has concluded that "Philippine coconut production can provide a solid base for cottage industries such as the making of microbial food products which require only minimal capital."

Philippine coconut production in 1976 has been estimated by UP at 10.7 billion nuts from more than 2.5 million hectares of land. Total value of coconut products for that year amounted to P1.92 bil-

lion.

Unfortunately, only a fraction of this went to coconut farmers. Much of the income went to Chinese copra millers, middlemen and wealthy operators.

Coconut farmers have remained impoverished despite their contribution to the continued lead of the copra industry as a major dollar earner.

UPLP Prof. Priscilla C. Sanchez suggested that waste coconut water from copra production alone could process fermented products. In a professorial lecture, Sanchez said three main food products can be prepared from an action called micro-organism, namely alcoholic beverages (tuba and lambanog), nata, and vinegar.

The UPLB professor said quality lambanog can be an export product unique to the Philippines. Nata-making is already an established industry on a limited scale, particularly in Laguna, Batangas, and Quezon.

THAILAND

BRIEFS

VOLUNTEERS TO THAILAND--Tokyo, 13 Jan--Sophia University will send four volunteer groups to Thailand in February to help Indochina refugees. The groups, each of 6 or 7 students and teachers, will take care of children at the Sakeo refugee camp which houses 42,000 Cambodian refugees and be rotated every 2 weeks. The university has been collecting contributions on the street for refugees and the donations now total 10 million yen. From this, 7.5 million yen is to be used for a school which the Catholic Office for Emergency Refugee Relief (COERR) will build in the camp. The Reverend Josef Pitau, S.J., president of the university, promised cooperation in the COERR plan during a visit to the camp in December. [Text] [OW 151401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW]

REFUGEE OPERATIONS--Tokyo, 10 Jan--Mental illness, malaria and malnutrition are increasing among Cambodian refugees in Thai territory, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. The ministry disclosed the increase of suffering in briefing newsmen on Japanese Government relief operations at refugee camps. Pending more detailed reports, the ministry said it plans to reorganize Japanese medical teams now in the field. Three such teams are now treating about 40 patients in field hospital conditions and plan to accept about 30 more. [PW101433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEE AID--Tokyo, 8 Jan--A total of 13,000cc's of blood were flown to Bangkok Tuesday for use in the medical treatment of Cambodian refugees accommodated in camps in Thailand. This was part of 65,000 cc's of blood being sent to Thailand by the beginning of February by the Japan Red Cross. There are some 130,000 Cambodians at refugee camps in Thailand at present. The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross set up a blood center in Thailand and requested Red Cross societies in various countries early this month to donate blood. [Text] [OW090031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 8 Jan 80]

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